Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

To Correspondents.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Cremation is the best way of disposing of the assassin's body. The snatchers would not bother about the ashes, and fire is a purifier. This might be done after he is hanged.

Mr. Scoville's appeal to the American people for aid in carrying Guiteau's case to the court of appeals is received with contempt and disgust in all parts of the country.

The Rochester audience that witnessed Miss Anna Dickinson's appearance in male attire state that her appearance was that of a man, but her voice decidedly feminine, Upon the whole, however, she performed Hamlet as well as most of the men representing that character upon the stage.

While the National Banks are a facility and an accommodation to the business of the country, and the prosperity of the people never was better assured than it is now, it has not failed to amuse practical men to note the untiring daily attacks which Democratic Senators deem it their duty to make on these institutions.

Every position to be filled at the municipal election this month, from the highest to the lowest, is of importance to the people. In the choice of all such officers the Republican party is warranted in putting forth its very best efforts, and of securing men of the highest character and broadest views as candidates.

The public debt statement for the month of January shows that the national debt is still being paid off with great rapidity, the decrease in January amounting to nearly thirteen million dollars. This will be unsatisfactory to such that believe that a national debt is a national blessing, but not to a majority of the intelligent taxpayers.

Bridgeport, Connecticut, appears to revel in the possession of a first-class specimen of that almost extinct—by law—and very unnecessary animal, the incompetent drug-clerk, This peculiar person gave a man oxalic acid instead of German salts, and is now waiting until a perscription shall be made up for him. Loss of liberty and increase of labor, in about equal quantities, will probabl be the kind of pill they will give him.

The young State of Nebraska leads the United States in the ratio of intelligence, according to the census reports, only 1.73 per centum of her population being illiterate. Ohio comes next, with only 2.71 per cent.; Illinois is third, with 4.15 per cent. of her population illiterate; then come in order New York, with a percentage of 3.28; Pennsylvania, 3.41, and then Massachusetts, with 4.24. The highest percentage of illiteracy is in South Carolina, where 32.32 per cent. of the population cannot read, and where less than forty-five cents per capita per year is expended for educational purposes.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's South American policy seems to be heartily approved in London. The *Times*, which could not be severe enough in condemning Mr. Blaine's procedure, is moved to remark in its most benignant manner that Englishmen must be permitted to regard Mr. Frelinghuysen's course "with as sincere good will as if devised on their special behalf." Considering how greatly England is interested in the fortunes of Chili, there is something very significant in this exhibition of complacency, and the reversal of Mr. Blaine's policy will not be commended to Americans by the fact that it is so extremely welcome to Great Britain.

Quite Another Thing.

The full text of Mr. Blaine's famous circular proposing the convention of a Congress of American nations has now been laid before the public, and to read it is to be forcibly impressed with the injustice of forming hasty and inconsiderate conclusions upon an insufficient basis of fact. It has been generally represented and supposed that in suggesting this Congress Mr. Blaine was solely influenced by a desire to coerce the Chilian government into the ratification of such terms of peace as it would never accept of its own volition, and that his interest in the matter wholly arose from an ambition to extend the political authority of the United States, and in that way to establish a kind of protectorate over the South American continent. Mr. Blaine may possibly have cherished some such scheme as that. He is a man of enlarged ideas and of considerable imaginative power. Very likely it occurred to him that it would be a fine thing to organize a confederation of western nations, in which the principles of republicanism should be represented, and of which the United States, by virtue of seniority, wealth and population, should be the head and chief.

Every intelligent and impartial observer will recognize a certain grandeur in that project. Such an international confederation would indeed be a fine thing for the weak and imperfectly organized Republics of South America, each of which would then have a powerful friend to fall back upon in case of need; and it might not be disadvantageous to the United States. At present the South American Repulics are largely controlled by Europe, the effect of which is to send the lion's share of their trade across the Atlantic. That trade is worth having, and we might get the larger part of it, if our political influence were substituted for that at present exerted for the European governments. It is not unlikely that when he issued the circular proposing the Congress these considerations may have presented themselves to Mr. Blaine's mind and influenced his action; but if this were the case, it nowhere so appears upon the face of the document, while strange to say, in view of all that has been said upon the subject, and of the heat with which Mr. Blaine has been criticised and condemned on account of this very letter, it contains no direct reference to the unhappy relations subsisting between Chili and Peru. Mr. Blaine's censors at home and abroad had given out that the Congress was to be called for the very purpose of discussing those relations and of determining upon a plan of settlement, and in the official circular the subject is not even mentioned. The unworthiness of common report and the injustice of making it the foundation of censorious conclusions could hardly be more strikingly illustrated.

It appears that the Congress was invited not to discuss any particular case, but to consider how the occurrence of such calamities as that which has befallen Peru might be prevented in the future. In other words, the Congress was convoked in the interests of peace, and any inference that it would have an ulterior object was expressly and emphatically repudiated. Mr. Blaine was careful to explain that the United States did not assume the position of counselor or of attempting to counsel through the voice of the Congress any determination of existing disputes between any of the countries of America. Such questions, he goes on to say, could not properly come before the Congress, as its mission would be to provide for the interests of all in the future and not to settle the individual differences of the present. The sole object of the Congress would be to provide some means of preventing the recurrence of war, as by establishing a tribunal of international arbitration or otherwise. This is something which certainly is very much needed in South America, and which in its operation would be in a high degree conducive to the general good. But to judge from the outcry that has been raised, to champion peace is to invite war.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A Black Aceldama of Sorrow.

Alas that the sweet messenger of the Beautiful should have received his first wounds in a very citadel of culture, that it should have been left for Boston to make game of Wilde. True, it was the wicked college boys who mocked the poet with their profane jests, but there is all too much reason to believe that they received aid and comfort from the audience in the Music Hall, and that even there, in that very temple of Art, Oscar found himself among Philistines. 'Tis a piteous tale, though to the thoughtless it may seem a merry one. The Music Hall was filled where Oscar was to lecture, and as the appointed hour approached some sixty Harvard students, all arrayed in the chaste costume of Bunthorne and each one bearing a sunflower, entered and took the front seats, while the hall resounded with the Harvard "'rah." When the sweet poet came upon the stage he was greeted with soulful cheers, which turned, alas, to ribald laughter as the astounding truth burst upon the company that he had apostacized from the cardinal principles of his faith and had covered his poetic legs with trousers.

Deeply sympathizing as we must with the eminent lecturer, candor compels the admission that this lapse to commonplace did in some degree explain if it did not palliate the bad conduct of the Bostonians. The trousered but still long-haired poet, with a ghastly complaicence, complimented his audience upon the evidence of artistic feeling displayed before him and took occasion also to express his approbation of Mr. Emerson. Then he started in on his celebrated lecture, which appears to have had the usual effect. One by one the auditors slinked out. Still the inspired youth went on, and when the time came for pouring the limpid stream of water into the crystal goblet to wet the poet's burning tongue, the hall rang with applause, mingled with æsthetic hisses. Even a poet may be disconcerted under such a reception and it is not strange that he moistened his lips frequently. At every repetition there was a renewal of the applause. And so the performance went on to the end, and from all accounts there can be no doubt that the poet of the sunflower was most mercilessly guyed.

Of course all this was very bad behavior on the part of the Harvard boys, and yet so depraved is human nature even in the high state of culture only attainable in Boston, that there actually seems to be a disposition to regard it as a joke. Yet, after all, what can a poet expect who abandons knee-breechos for trousers? What claim has he to be accepted as a teacher when he has descarded that to which he owed his eminence—the very creditals, as it were, of his exalted mission? The world, alas, is hollow, hollow, and when even Boston mocks the æsthete where is he to look for recognition?—*Philadelphia Times.*

John Gyumber, who achieved greatness about a year ago by means of his extraordinary capacity for sleeping, and thereby became such a natural curiosity that it was a moment of regret to all except himself and his attendants when he finally woke after a nap of seventeen weeks, is now earning an honest living as a wideawake employe in the Allentown Rolling Mill. He has regained his health, is as straight and strong as a telegraph pole, earns good wages, and is cordially liked by his fellows. His memory is still somewhat defective, but is gradually improving.

A Party at Sea.

It is announced from Washington, says the Philadelphia *North American*, that the leaders of Democracy will soon call a caucus with the object of ascertaining the sentiment of the party as respects the tariff. It is said that there is considerable divergence of opinion about the proper policy of the party, both in Congress and as preliminary to the campaign of 1884. There are free-trade Democrats, tariff-for-revenue-only Democrats, moderate-protection Democrats, and a few of the real old Henry Clay type. It is supposed to take all sorts of persons to make a world, but clearly it does not follow that persons holding all sorts of opinions upon any vital question are exactly the right sort of material out of which to make a harmonious political party.

The necessity for a consultation among Democratic leaders to find out the average of party belief has been apparent for a good many years, the period going back some time beyond the recollection of any but middle aged men. There has never been a time when the party was agreed on any point of doctrine save one. It was remarkably unanimous in its subserviency to the oligarchy for many years, and its "oneness" of opinion and sentiment was so complete that even the brighter leaders became stupid for want of mental abrasion. They became so stupid that they could not see the gradual but ominous withdrawal of self-respecting men from the party; and at last they beheld what they had conceived to be solid ground crumble away beneath their feet. The leaders had never admitted the masses of the party to their councils. They never knew what the masses were thinking about, and cared less. And if any member of the party, outraged beyond endurance by the wickedness of leaders, arose to protest, he was stamped out.

It is just predicable of this late proposition to call a caucus to find out what the leaders believe, that at last some Democrat has learned that the theories of political economy which have contented the leaders for forty years do not satisfy the masses of the American people. There was never a greater surprise to party leaders since the world began than when in 1880 a single sentence in the Democratic platform became a question among the people. It was easy to promulgate a party platform. The formulation of a creed for the party seemed a merely forma affair. It meant nothing. But no party could well enter upon a campaign without some high-sounding phrases about principles. The fact was and is that the Cincinnati platform of 1880, so far as it related to the tariff policy of the party, exactly defined that policy. It was not supposed that anybody would regard the enunciation as a serious matter. It was necessary to keep the South amused and solid for the Democratic Mulhooly. And the south had demanded free trade from the early ages down. The West had been reckoned opposed to a protective tariff also. But the fact that diversified production had spread westward and southward seemed to have escaped the notice of the Democratic leaders. That one rash declaration of 'a tariff for revenue only,' intended as a joke perhaps, aroused the masses and opened the eyes of the Democratic leaders. And this unexpected revelation has made a caucus necessary. It is necessary to revise the party creed in respect to the tariff. If the South wants protection, the leaders will no doubt conclude that a tariff for revenue only is an invention of the devil, and not tolerable. It would not much surprise anybody at all acquainted with Democratic methods should the caucus decide that the Democratic party has always been the party of protection.

This season's ice crop on the Kennebec River is estimated at 1,300,000 tons—not an insignificant addition to the prodigious harvest of the fields and orchards of Maine.

The prize bale of cotton, which was sold at auction at Atlanta for the benefit of the Michigan sufferers and started thence on a tour of the Western cities to be sold again and again for the some purpose, met with an unexpected rebuff in Chicago. The Secretary of the Board of Trade explained that the rules of that body forbade such charitable enterprises, and sent the bale to Toledo, as he had been requested to do. The gentleman in charge of the enterprise replied as follows: 'We are exceedingly gratified to know that the Chicago Board of Trade has assumed such a high moral tone. We are also glad to be advised that the bale of cotton is on its way to Toledo, and as the minister said to the deacon to whom he had loaned his hat to take up a collection, we are mighty glad to get back that hat.'

New York, in the fire last week, had its first serious test of the enormously tall buildings now going up over the lower end of the island, and the Norse building, which is one of those light house piles, across the street from the fire, stood the trial as no granite building could, and no building, brick or granite, with the Mansard roof, in vogue before the Boston fire, could. It is possible, but scarcely probable, that all the storied piles that break the sky line of New York city would endure a fire in the same fashion. Unless they are, as the roof of nearly every one is, beyond the reach of a fire engine, New York is likely some day in the next ten years to have a a fire which will cut a lane by the side of which the fire of 1835 will look small.

The French people, no doubt, are very much surprised to find that their champion, Vignaux, is not the only man in the world who can play a game of billiards. Slosson's victory is a very creditable one. Others have tried before him to defeat the French billiard player and have failed. It has not always been the case that an American player has been treated even with common politeness in Paris. Indeed, it is more than suspected that Sexton might have vanquished Vignaux had he had fair play. But the victory of Slosson will wipe out old scores, and it is gratifying to know that he has won fairly and above board and that the best of feeling has prevailed.

Until a fortnight ago Buffalo Mountain terminated abruptly in a lofty white peak, overlooking a considerable part of Washington County, Tenn. This picturesque summit has long been a feature of the landscape and a favorite resort of the people. On the 25th ult. it slid down into the valley with an appalling roar, and everyone within five miles thought that an earthquake was in progress.

Emir Pacha, who has undertaken to put down brigandage in the neighborhood of Smyrna, is carrying out his plans with spirit and promptness. He has already sent to Stamboul the heads of more than sixty bandits, and a small semi-weekly consignment of this nature has been regularly received in the capital for a considerable time past.

So far as engineering and financial considerations are concerned, the proposed tunnel under the English Channel is now thought to be entirely practicable, and when the political obstacles, arising from anxiety as to the security of England, are overcome, it probably will not be long before one may travel by rail from Dover to Calais.

The woman suffrage movement seems to be getting along. It has been decided by the House committee on rules that a standing committee on woman suffrage will be a good thing and it will report accordingly.

Young Wilde has opened his eyes. "Why," he said, "the United States is not a country; it is a world!"

Cherokee Riches.

Washington, Feb. 5.—There are saline deposits and salt springs located on lands belonging to the Cherokee Nation in the Indian Territory west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude. These deposits are not now being worked to any extent, and as white settlers are not allowed in the Indian Territory, there is no immediate prospect of its development. The Cherokee Legislature by enactment has directed the delegation representing that Nation to take steps to make the salt deposits produce some revenue. Senator Dawes has introduced a bill in the Senate authorizing the Cherokee Council to grant a lease of the salt deposits for a period of years. It is provided that the lease shall issue to the Cherokee authorities a royalty of not less than a dollar a ton on the salt produced, the proceeds of which shall go to the educational fund of the Nation. The lease must be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Congressional Notes.

Washington, February 6.—In the house to-day the bill was passed providing that no person who is guilty of bigamy or polygamy shall be eligible to a seat in congress as a delegate from any territory.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic was defeated by a strict party vote, with a few exceptions, the republicans voting for and the democrats against the motion.

In the house to-day Beltzhoover asked and obtained leave to have printed in the *Record* an amendment which he proposes to offer to the apportionment bill. It makes it unlawful to divide any county or parish in the formation of any district which shall consist of more than one county or parish, and in all districts consisting of more than one county or parish the counties or parishes which are most nearly contiguous shall be made a representative district.

A Runaway in New York.

New York, February 6.—Mayor Grace was out driving this afternoon with a lady member of his family in upper Seventh avenue in a sleigh when the horse ran away and the cutter upset, throwing both its occupants out without injury. The horse then collided with Judge Howe's sleigh, throwing him out and laming him. The animal then ran against the sleigh of Francis McCabe, contractor, throwing him and his sister, Miss A. E. McCabe, out. Miss, McCabe had three ribs broken. The horse was stopped after overturning another sleigh, but doing no further damage.

Stove Plate Moulders on a Strike.

Pittsburgh, Pa., February 6.—The stove plate moulders met recently and resolved to ask for an advance of ten per cent. in wages, and requested an answer at a given time. To-day the employers' association held a meeting and declined to accede. In consequence the moulders' organization has decided to strike, and after to-day and until amicable arrangements shall be reached, the stove plate foundries of this city will be shut down.

No Authority to Transact Business.

Albany, N. Y., February 6.—The insurance department has received numerous complaints from Buffalo and elsewhere that an institution known as the Mutual benefit life insurance company, of Hartford, is paying only one-third of its claims in the settlement of the full amount promised. The company mentioned has no authority to transact business in New York state.

Nominations Confirmed.

Washington, D. C., February 6.—The senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: William H. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, to be commissioner of railroads; Frederick A. Tritle, of Nevada, to be governor of Arizona; Frank B. Case, collector of internal revenue 22d district of Pennsylvania.

Probably Fatal Accident.

Newark, N. J., February 6.—The pulley on the elevator at Wrighby's factory broke this afternoon and four men fell forty feet. Two of them are probably fatally hurt.

A Complete Language.

The Japanese language is a complete hieroglyphic system of drawing and painting. Every school boy has to learn 1,000 different characters; in the elementary schools of the government 3,000 have to be taught. A man with pretentions to scholarship must be acquainted with about 10,000, and a very learned man with that number multiplied many times. A Japanese must devote at least ten years' persistent and earnest study to the acquisition of his own language if he desires to possess a knowledge of it sufficient for the purpose of an educated man. The mechanical art of handling the brush, so as to paint the characters with skill and rapidity, occupies no small part of a learner's time.

Poetry.

A SPLENDID CREATURE.

If Charlotte knows a l ne of French or Latin,
May I—a fate improbable—be blest;
But Charlotte's more han regal in black satin,
With crimson knots, puffs, slashing and the rest.

If Charlotte's lips have ever yet been sinful
Of sense, then east and west were south and north;
But they're like grapes—a smooth, ripe, sumptuous skinful,
And, oh! their red would shame a George the Fourth.

If any meaning hides in Charlotte's glances,
The meaning is not known to Charlotte's brain;
But no such devil's distillation dances
In the dusk Hades of an absinthe plain.

When Charlotte's cheek shall flush for what she feeleth,
I'll go to Rome to expiate my faults;
But carmine no more clear through olive stealeth
From the chaste emotions than from wine or waltz.

If Charlotte's soul won't fit within her thimble
If either soul or thimble she's to fit—
May I then force a pace, already nimble
Towards the confines of the scriptural pit.

Should I from Charlotte turn to other misses,
Charlotte would weep, perhaps—perhaps she'd sneeze:
But sh likes caramels, and I like kisses,
And we'll be friends while we may trade on these.

She's not the kind of moon one needs to cry for,
Although she'd rather take, perhaps, than give;
O, Lottie, Lottie, Lottie! whom I'd die for,
With whom, withal, I should not care to live.
—*A. E. Watrous, in Argonaut.*

Our Story Teller.

The Housekeeper's Daughter.

'I never did see such a sight in all my life,' quoth Mrs. Narley, elevating her two rheumatism-twisted old hands in the air. 'Dust on them beautiful carpets; glass in the conservatory windows all broken; chickens scratching up all the geraniums on the front lawn, and the lazy servants dawdling away their precious time; while poor dear Mr. Avenel and Harry don't know any more what's going on than if they was boarders. Says I, 'Dear heart alive, Mr. Avenel, this is enough to make your poor wife turn in her grave.' Says he—you know his pleasant way—'Well, I know it isn't just right, Mrs. Narley; but what can I do?' And I answers, says I, 'Get a housekeeper.' Says he, 'Where?' Says I, 'Advertise.' Says he, Mrs. Narley, you've hit the nail on the head. I'll advertise to-morrow.' And that's how that paragraph happened to be in the papers.'

Here Mrs. Narley stopped to catch breath, and nodded emphatically at her auditor, a pale woman dressed in deep mourning, with the unbecoming frame-work of a widow's cap around her face.

'And do you think I should suit the gentleman?' the latter asked timidly.

'You can but try,' was Mrs. Narley's encouraging response. 'Mr. Avenel's as easy as a lamb, and not one o' them as is everlastingly checking off bills and counting nickels and pennies, and Harry's dreadful pleasant tempered. Any way, if I was you Mrs. Hawkhurst, I'd go up and see.'

And Mrs. Hawkhurst, holding her pretty little daughter by the hand, went up accordingly to the handsome stone house on the hill.

There she found Mr. Avenel in a state of temporary siege, for others besides herself had seen the tempting advertisement, and made haste to answer it. There were fat women and lean, tall women and short. Scotch women, and trim, shard-visaged women; women who had seen better days, and women who evidently hadn't.

Mrs. Hawkhurst looked around, somewhat discouraged by the formidable array of rivals.

'There's no hope for me,' she thought, despairingly, and was just about to turn away, with timid Juliet clinging to her hand, when Harry Avenel advanced.

'Did you wish to see my uncle, ma'am?' he asked, courteously.

'I—I called about the housekeeper's situation,' meekly murmured the widow.

And Harry bowed her in at once.

The fat and the tall, the German and the Scotch, the sour and the sweet, went away disappointed that day, for Mr. Avenel decided to engage Mrs. Hawkhurst as his housekeeper, with permission to keep Juliet with her.

'She is all I have, sir,' said the housekeeper, apologetically, 'and she will try to be useful about the house.'

'How old is she?' asked Mr. Avenel.

'Fifteen, sir.'

'Well, let her stay,' said the widower, good-humoredly. 'She'll eat no more than a chicken, and I dare say she can do a great many odd things about the place.'

Mrs. Hawkhurst proved herself an executive officeress of the greatest ability. Gradually the 'chaos and old night,' of Avenel Place was reduced to system and order. The wheels of housekeeping revolved so softly that no one knew they moved, yet these were the results. You scarce ever saw the housekeeper gliding about the halls, yet the servants declared she was omnipresent. Mr. Avenel found himself actually the inhabitant of a house once more, as the years slowly passed away.

He was sitting on the piazza one day smoking his cigar and watching the graceful movements of Juliet Hawkhurst, as she was planting trailing vines in a marble vase that occupied the centre of the lawn when Mrs. Narley came out.

'A nice evening, sir,' said Mrs. Narley, 'Oh, there she is!'

'Who?' Mr. Avenel asked.

'Why, that foolish child Juliet!' answered the old lady sharply. 'I ha'n't no patience with her, that I ha'n't!'

'What has she been doing now?' asked the widower, with an amused face.

'Why, she's refused Ben Nichols' eldest son, as likely and forehanded a young man as there is in the country.'

'Ben Nichols! Why, Mrs. Narley, she is only a child.

'She's seventeen next week,' nodded Mrs. Narley, 'and high time she thought o' settlin'.'

Mr. Avenel looked across to where Juliet stood in her pink gingham dress, the soft summer wind stirring her curls, and her cheeks as softly tinted as the standard moss roses on the lawn. Seventeen! Was it possible that little Juliet Hawkhurst had grown to be seventeen years old? Oh, relentless Time that would not stand still! oh, cruel years, that went by and stole the fair brightness of childhood away! So Ben Nichols has actually asked Juliet Hawkhurst to be his wife.

'I wish you an' Harry'd talk serious to her about it,' went on Mrs. Narley. 'Tan't likely she'll hev many more such chances as that.'

'No; to be sure not,' said Mr. Avenel abstractedly.

'And o'course she'd oughter think it over well,' added Mrs. Narley.

'Oh, certainly—to be sure!'

When Harry Avenel came home from the city that evening, he found his uncle in a brown study.

'Harry,' quoth the widower.

'Yes, uncle.'

'I've been thinking—'

'So I should conclude, sir, from the H-shaped wrinkle between your brows,' laughed the young merchant 'Well, and what has been the topic of your meditations, Uncle Joe?'

'Why, I was thinking what would become of us if Mrs. Hawkhurst were to take it into her head to leave us.'

Harry opened wide his merry hazel eyes at the idea.

'What made you think of such a thing, sir?' he asked.

'Oh, I don't know. She has a good place here; but one couldn't expect her to be contented with a housekeeper's situation always, Harry.

'No, to be sure not.

'She has become very essential to our domestic happiness, Harry,' went on Mr. Avenel.

'Yes—I grant you that, Uncle Joe.'

'And I really don't know how we could manage to exist without her.'

'Raise her salary, uncle,' suggested Harry.

'No, I hardly think that would answer my purpose, but, Harry—'

'Well, uncle?'

Mr. Avenel looked slightly sheepish.

'Can't you imagine any other way of keeping her here?'

Harry stared at his uncle. Mr. Avenel felt disposed to give him a hearty shake for his stupidity.

'Oh!' cried the young man, with a sudden dawning of incidity over the darkness of his brain. 'You don't mean—*matrimony*, uncle?'

'Yes, I do!' quoth Mr. Avenel stoutly. 'Would you object, Harry?'

'I, uncle!'

'Because you are the only person interested besides myself—and her.'

'My greatest interest, uncle, is to see you happy,' the young man answered, wringing the elder's hand. 'And—if I, too, should conclude to marry at no distant day—'

'Why, then,' cried Mr. Avenel gayly, 'we can all live together just as we do now and be the happiest family in the world!'

And he went into the house, whistling as he went, 'John Anderson my Jo, John,' as blithly as a boy of sixteen.

Juliet Hawkhurst was standing by the little side garden gate that evening, thoughtfully watching, over her right shoulder of course, the slender silver crescent of the new moon. Juliet had certainly blossomed into a perfect little rose of a maiden, during the years she had been an inmate of Avenel Place. She was fair haired and rosy, with long eyelashes, deep blue eyes full of shadowy purple gleams, and a complexion like rose colored satin; and, morover, there was in her every movement a self-possessed grace and dignity of mien that was inexpressibly charming. Juliet Hawkhurst had been born for a lady, but untoward fate had made a housekeeper's daughter of her.

As she stood there, leaning over the iron rail of the gate, a footstep sounded behind her:

'Juliet!'

She turned with a little rose blush and a smile she fain would have concealed, and Harry Avenel came up and stood beside her.

'Little elf, you thought you had hidden away from me, but you see I have contrived to find you out, even here! What makes you blush and look so confused?'

'Do I?' And Juliet fixed her gaze very steadfastly on the green turf at her feet, where a single yellow dandelion was closing its eye of downy gold for the night.

'Listen!' cried Harry triumphantly. 'I've got a piece of news for you.'

'What is it?'

'What should you think of a step-father, eh, little one?'

Juliet looked up, this time in real and genuine astonishment.

'A step-father, Harry?'

'My uncle has confided to me, this evening, that he thinks of marrying, Juliet; and from all that I can gather, the bride is none other than your mother. So, when we are married there will be a nice little family circle of us, eh?'

And the audacious young man belted her slender waist with his arm, and ventured to draw her a little closer to him.

'Oh, but Harry, you are all wrong,' cried Juliet, crimsoning and smiling like a June flower. 'I—I meant to tell you of it, but somehow the words would not come to my lips. Your uncle told me also, that he had concluded to marry again, and—and he asked *me* to be his wife.'

'The—mischief he did!' cried Harry Avenel, starting back as if some one had struck him a blow. 'You! Why Juliet, you are young enough to be his daughter.'

'Perhaps I am,' said Juliet meekly.

'And what did you tell him? You accepted him,' of course? He is rich and I am poor, and all girls like gold.'

'Harry!'

'Tell me quick, Juliet?' he cried, almost passionately. Don't keep me in suspense.'

'I told him,' answered Juliet, innocently, that I had already promised to marry you.'

'My little dove!' and Harry Avenel's dark face brightened into sunshine once again. 'And you were right, for May and November never yet were happily mated. My uncle is an old fool; and yet I can't blame him, Juliet, when I look at your sweet face.'

The countenance of Mr. Avenel was slightly confused when he met his nephew at the breakfast table next morning, but further than that there were no signs of the discomfiture he had undergone. He gave Juliet an exquisite set of wedding pearls when she was married, and congratulated Harry after a very cordial fashion. But he never proposed to Mrs. Hawkhurst; and as she had never expected anything of the sort, no harm was done.

And everything goes on at Avenel Place just precisely as it ought to do. Mr. Avenel kept his housekeeper, and Harry has gained a wife.

Traveling on Experience.

"What makes you walk so straight, Johnny?" asked a fond mother, the other day, as she saw her son making tracks for the door.

Johnny was silent.

"Have you a stiff neck, sir?" asked his mother, eyeing him sharply.

And Johnny, seeing he was cornered, replied:

"I cannot tell a lie; it is a pumpkin-pie that I stole from the shelf hard by, and I intended to screen it under my jacket and escape your eyes."

At this juncture the pie dropped on the floor and spread like a scandal.

Now gentle reader, do you fancy his mother caught him in her arms and cried, and said she would rather have him steal a thousand insignificant pies, and ruin $85 worth of Axminister carpet than to tell a falsehood?

She did not; she reached for a broom and fetched him one in the small of the back that doubled him twice and almost tied him in a bow-knot and sent him flying through the door and off the stoop as though he was running for first base.

A little later, while rubbing himself against a shade tree, he solemnly murmured to the vagrant winds:

"It may be right to go to Sunday-school and tell the truth, but after this I shall travel on the straight lie. Perhaps it's better to be right than President, but I'd rather be wrong than have my back broken in four places by a broomstick.

A Bold Bandit.

A gentleman was standing the other evening in one of the shadowy arcades of the Coliseum at Rome, when he was somewhat brusquely hustled by a passing figure. With a quick instinct he clapped his hand to his watch-pocket. His watch was gone! He darted after the thief, who turned sharply around, at the same time clutching a watch.—"Give me that watch!" A dash!—the stolen property was recovered. The startled robber disappeared, and the gentleman went home to boast of his adventure and his prowess. What was his consternation on entering his bedroom to find his own watch which he had forgotten to put on, staring him in the face from the mantlepiece. He had been the thief, and the other wretched man had stumbled over him in the dark, and, when overtaken and stopped, was merely clutching his own watch, which he had not the nerve to rescue from the tourist. That tourist is now known to a wide and admiring circle of friends as the Bandit of the Coliseum.

Proverbs as they Should be.

'Tis an ill wind that blows snow good.

A half loaf is better than a whole loafer.

Fast traveling slander is a tell-liegram.

It is easier to run in debt than to crawl out again.

Always judge a man by his depth—instead of his length.

No man can afford to put on airs unless he can raise the wind.

The wheel of fortune runs slow, because its felloes are tired.

If the wages of sin is death, how slow some men are collecting their just dues.

Few men are aware they possess a conscience until caught committing a crime.

A man never swears vengeance on his neighbor's dog only when his own canine cannot lick him.

Many a man owes his success in life to the hisses of his enemies, instead of the plaudits of his friends.

One of the first modern kings who possessed the accomplishment of writing was Pedro I., of Castile, styled Pedro the Cruel. He died in 1369. His signature is preserved on a treaty, "Yo, el Rey," I. the king.

The Home of two Giants.

Captain Martin Van Buren Bates, who lives on a farm near Seville, O., is 7 feet 11½ inches high and weighs 478 pounds. Mrs. Bates is 7 feet 11 inches high and weighs 413 pounds. It is a difficult matter to convey an adequate idea of the proportions of such a dwelling as the one occupied by the Ohio giants. A door that is six feet six inches high is a large sized opening in the side of a house—that is a dwelling house, not a cathedral, But the doors in the domicile of the Bates giants are ten feet high, and the knobs are nearly as high as the reporter's head.

The house was built by Captain Bates in 1876, and is elegantly furnished. In the main building on the ground floor are, besides the spacious hall, the bedchamber of the giants, a sitting-room and a parlor. The couch upon which the big couple sleep was made especially for them, and it is a curiosity to look at. It is extensive enough to give the great people room to stretch in, and it looks as big as an ordinary-sized floor. It is really ten feet long, wide in proportion and twice as high as a common bed. The magnificent dressing-case is also a huge affair, with a glass upon it nearly as big as the side of a house. In the sitting room is a piano of ordinary size itself, but it is mounted on blocks two feet high, so that the instrument is away up in the air, out of the reach of common folks. There are two rocking chairs in this room that are so big that the reporter had to climb up into one of them the same as an infant would clamber up into a "high chair." It is very expensive for the giants to live as they have to pay an exorbitant price for every thing they wear. For instance it costs the Captain $30 a pair for boots.

It is a most astonishing sight to come across the two giants out for a drive. City folks who have seen the ponderous wagons with wheels reaching to the second story of a house, used to haul stones weighing tons and tons, can form an idea of the vehicle used. It is pulled by six stout Norman horses and it is enough to make a man think he has got 'em, sure, to suddenly meet such a spectacle on the road out in the country. Passing wagons have to let the rails down, and drive into the adjoining fields until the giants go by.

Josh Billings.

The famed writer of the Yankee proverbs is now about 60 in years, and shows it. His hair, which is as long and unkempt as ever, is iron gray, and his stiff, drooping mustache is fast changing to the color of old age. As he grows older, he seems to become more and more supremely regardless of persons, surroundings or opinions. As he greets one with a machine-like "How to ye do," or an inanimate "Good day," the impression is conveyed that he has arrived at that state of life and prosperity where he deems fate powerless to work any alteration for worse. Billings is essentially a man to himself, taciturn and unobtrusive everywhere. He is not so popular as formerly, his only work now being that which appears in the New York *Weekly*. For this service he receives, perhaps, $3,000 a year. His royalty from the circulation of "Proverbs," his almanacs and other works swell his yearly income to about $5,000. He is now a willing, but not an attractive lecturer; his services in this field are in small and waning demand. From the proceeds of his labor he has amassed a fortune of over $50,000. All this money apparently affords himself and wife but meager and inelegant comfort. They pass a quiet, relegated, but doubtless contented life, in an unpretentious Sixty-third street dwelling-house, the garret of which is made to answer the combined purposes of literary sanctum and store-house.

He Got the Candy.

A little boy who has been frequently sent with a note to trade at Beers' grocery on Elm street, appeared there the other morning with a bit of paper scrawled over with a variety of marks supposed to represent an exceedingly small boy's idea of writing. The store keeper looked hard at it in a hopeless endeavor to make English of it.

'Don't you know what that is?' anxiously inquired the child.

'No, I don't,' said the puzzled grocer.

'That means tandy,' lisped the child. The order was filled.—*Danbury News.*

There are several cases of small-pox in Plymouth, Luzerne county, and the schools have been closed. At Buttonwood one family of ten are all afflicted. In Wilkesbarre there are five cases.

Thomas Burke, of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, had his arm torn from the socket at the shoulder on Wednesday. He was oiling machinery at a small coal works operated by him and was caught in the cogs.

What She saw in Church.

He staid at home and she went to church. After dinner he asked her:

"What was text, wife?"

"O, something, somewhere in Generations; I've forgotten the chapter and verse. Mrs. High sat right before me with a Mother Hubbard bonnet on. How could I hear anything when I could not even see the minister? I wouldn't have worn such a looking thing to church if I'd had to have gone bare headed."

"How did you like the new minister?"

"O, he's splendid and Kate Darlin was there in a Spanish lace cap that never cost a cent less than fifty dollars; and they can't pay their butcher's bills, and I'd were cotton lace or go without any first."

"Did he say anything about the new mission fund?"

"No; and the Jones girls were all rigged out in their yellow silks made over; you would have died laughing to have seen them. Such taste as those girls have; and the minister gave out that the Dorcas society would meet at sister Jones' residence—that old poky place."

"It seems that you didn't hear much of the sermon."

"Well, I'm sure its better to go to church, if you don't hear the sermon, than to stay at home and read papers; and, O, Harry! the new minister has a lovely voice; it nearly put me to sleep. And I tell you that the Riches are home from Europe, and that Mrs. Rich had a real camel's hair shawl on, and it didn't look like anything on her?"

A long silence, during which Harry thought of several things, and his wife was busy contemplating the sky or view, when she suddenly exclaimed:

"There! I knew I'd forget to tell something. Would you believe it, Harry, the fringe on Mrs. Jones's parasol is an inch deeper than mine, and twice as heavy! O, dear! what a world of trouble this is."—*Detroit Post.*

Brother and Sister.

A brother and sister have met after a separation of twenty years, and the meeting has been brought about in Davenport by the little son of the sister in a most peculiar way. Not long ago the craft steamer Clide went into Davenport on her way north, and Captain Douglass tied up his boat for a while in order to permit some of the crew to go ashore and make purchases. Among others who went ashore was Aaron Carter, a raftsman. The weather was very cold, with a northwest wind. While going alone the street Carter met a poorly clad little boy, who was running along, crying bitterly. Carter asked him what was the matter, and the little lad sobbed out:

"I'm cold."

"Come with me," said Carter, and taking the boy to a clothing store, he bought him a suit of warm clothes and a pair of mittens. He then asked the boy his name.

"Aaron Dunlap," was the reply.

Carter was thunderstruck. 'Aaron Dunlap!" he cried. "Where are your father and mother."

"Father is dead," the boy replied.

"Well, take me to your mother, then, as quickly as you can," said Carter.

The boy took him to his humble home and when Carter entered the house the boy's mother rushed into his arms with a shriek that made all the other occupants of the tenement house rush into the hall to see what was the matter. Carter had found a sister whom he had not seen since the year 1862, when he went to war with a Maine regiment.

From Frost to Flowers.

In crossing the Coast Range of Mountains, whether passing from east to west or vice versa, the traveler experiences the most sudden change of climate and scenery that can be found upon any route of travel in the country. In going towards the Pacific coast we breakfasted on the last morning of the journey amid ice and snow with winds harsh and bitter sweeping down from the rugged peaks on every side. Before noon on that day we were among flowers and grass, while the humming of bees in the trees and the lingering of tired foot travelers in the shade gave token that we had reached the domains of summer. On the day that we started towards the Atlantic coast we stood at 2 p. m. under orange trees in the open air loaded with ripened fruit, and at 8 the same evening we were passing through heavy falling snows, which had drifted in some places higher than the windows of the cars. The change was, of course, due to altitude, and not to latitude, but it was not the less striking.—*Boston Bulletin.*

General Phil. Sheridan and his family are on a brief visit to General D. H. Rucker, of 2220 Spruce street.

A Bad Case of Globus.

Dr. Myers, of N. J., was recently summoned in great haste at midnight, to see a woman who was suffering the most excruciating agonies from having swallowed a set of false upper teeth, sixteen in number. Several women were about her, who had been called in to help her. Anodynes were administered to relieve her temporarily. Dr. Myers then closely scrutinized her mouth and throat, but could find no evidence of laceration. Morover she could swallow readily. He suggested that the teeth might have been mislaid, but this was indignantly scouted by the attendants, who declared that they had searched the house from top to bottom.

A further search under the pillow failed to disclose the missing property, and the case began to look serious, as the poor woman declared that she could not stand it any longer, as she felt the edge of the teeth cutting into the sides of her stomach. Finally, at the suggestion of the doctor, the inside of one of the pillow cases was examined, and there the teeth were found, perfectly safe and harmless.

The patient, who had, a moment before, been suffering from the laceration of the teeth "against the edges of her stomach," recovered instantly, and the doctor was promptly dismissed.

Hard Work, Not Genius.

Young people are inclined to believe that if a person has genius he need not work to win success. But the truth is that genius shows itself in the labor to which it urges its possessor. The authors and artists, the actors and orators who have made their mark, have whatever else they possess, had the power to labor long and hard in their chosen calling.

Thackeray says of Lord Macaulay that "he reads twenty books to write a sentence; he travels a hundred miles to make one line of description." The flowing periods and the exact pen pictures of the great historians were the result of constant painstaking and unwearied labor.

Micheal Angelo was up to the last years of his long life, an industrious sculptor and painter. Turner, the finest English landscape painter of this generation, worked constantly at his art.

The power of the actor and orator demands training to be of use. "Acting," said the elder Kean, "does not like Dogberry's reading and writing, 'come by nature.'" The same might be said of the oratory of Wendell Phillips, on the platform, for the eloquence of Bishop Simpson and Doctor R. S. Storrs, in the pulpit.

Pennsylvania News in Brief.

There is one case of small-pox in Erie.

The poultry show at Chester is not being well patronized.

John M. Miller, a prominent citizen of Pottsville, died on Sunday.

All the collieries in the Schuylkill region started up on Monday, after an idleness of three days.

An unknown man was burned to death at Wister Furnace, near Harrisburg, on Friday morning.

Workmen are now engaged on the addition to the Reading Iron Works, which will be 114 by 72 feet.

A committee of the Wilkesbarre Councils has drafted an ordinance to enforce sanitary rules in the city.

On the 1st of January the Williamsport national banks held deposits to the amount of $1,681,856.32.

Charles Hohan, of Prospect, Cambria county, was instantly killed on the railroad, near Conemaugh, on Thursday.

A train on the Kendall and Eldred Railroad fell through a trestle at Duke Centre on Friday. No one was injured.

Mrs. Bridget Callighan, an old woman who was brutally assaulted near Shenandoah on Saturday night, will recover.

The schooner Carrie, with a cargo of potatoes for Philadelphia, was cut down by the ice and is beached at Cratt's Point now.

Rev. Augustine Bally, S. J., pastor of the Catholic Church at Churchtown, Lancaster county, died on Monday, in his 76th year.

Rachel Curtis, colored, who claimed to have often seen General Washington, died at the Allegheny Poor Farm on Sunday, aged 106 years.

Mary Fry, of Johnstown, while temporarily insane, committed suicide by throwing herself in front of a train at Blairsville, on Thursday.

Web Russell, aged fifty years, was killed at Big Shanty, McKean county, on Friday by a log falling on him which he was removing from a car.

While Mrs. Annie Starr was getting breakfast in Allegheny City on Monday her clothing accidentally took fire, and she was burned to death.

A desperate burglar known as "Shorty" Collins was discovered on Saturday night in the act of sawing his way out of the jail at Greensburg, Westmoreland county.

There are 7000 coke ovens in operation in this State, and 4000 are to be built at an early day between Uniontown and Greensburg. Over 12,000 men are employed in this industry.

Frank Rumberger, the youngest of the Harrisburg murderers, last week made a new confession. He admits the murder, but alleges his brother fired the shot. The confession is disbelieved.

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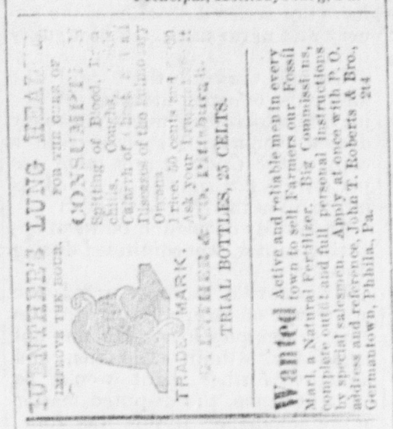
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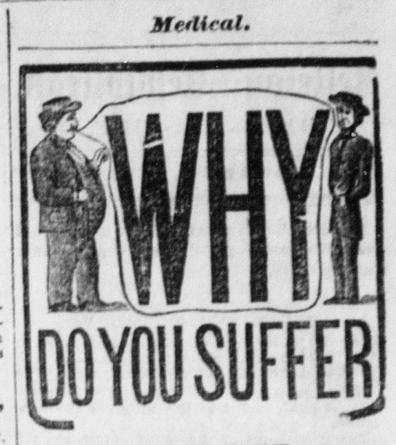

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For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the head, &c., insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breath through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing, and healing the diseased membrane.
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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

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Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

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do S W., Maj H H Benner, do
do W W., Col G A Bayard, do
Howard bor.....H I Lucas.....Howard
Milesburg boro,....Lyman T Eddy,....Milesburg
Millheim boro,.....Samuel D Musser, Millheim
Philipsburg boro,...Wm E Irwin, ...Philipsburg
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Gregg, O P.....R H Duncan,.....Spring Mills
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Halfmoon.....J P R Gray.....Stormstown
Harris.....Wm McFarlane, .Boalsburg
Howard.....Wm I Leathers.....Mt Eagle
Huston .....Jno C Henderson.....Julian
Liberty.....Daniel B Kunes...Eagleville
Marion.....Capt S H Bennison,...Walker
Miles .....Simon Spangler, Rebersburg
Patton .....S T Gray.....Buffalo Run
Penn.....David Kimport.....Millheim
Potter, O P.....B D Brisbin.....Centre Hall
do N P.....W J Thompson, Potters M'ls
Rush.....Jno A Mull.....Philipsburg
Snow Shoe.....Dr J P Glenn.....Snow Shoe
Spring.....Capt A Mullen.....Bellefonte
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JOHN P. HARRIS, Treasurer.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Guiteau Again.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—When Judge Cox entered court this morning the prisoner was immediately brought in and placed in the dock. Before taking his seat Guiteau looked over to his counsel and said in a quiet and rather pleading tone: 'Can I sit at that table, if your honor please?'

Judge Cox—If there is no objection from counsel.

Guiteau—Have you any objection, colonel?

Colonel Corkhill—No, sir.

The prisoner then took a seat at the table by the side of Scoville, and taking from one of his coat pockets a roll of manuscript addressed the court in the apparent belief and with an air of the principal counsel in the case.

'If the court please, before this motion is made, I desire to correct a few errors that have crept in—'

At this point he was stopped by the court.

Colonel Corkhill objected to any remarks from the prisoner.

Scoville also objected and thought anything of the kind bad better be postponed until the business before the court is disposed of. Scoville continued: 'If your honor please, I have contemplated that some additional time should be given for this motion: I also have the assurance from a prominent member of this bar that he will assist me next week.

Colonel Corkhill asked who this gentleman was.

Scoville declined to give the name at present, except in confidence to court.

Scoville then desired to make a new motion relative to the additional grounds that he had discovered for asking for a new trial. These grounds, he stated, were unauthorized conversation with the jury by outside parties; and, second, subsequent admissions of an expert that he thought Guiteau insane but did not dare say so for fear it would injure him in business, and in the public estimation.

Scoville read an affidavit, sworn and subscribed to by himself, setting forth in detail the grounds stated, and added. I have not yet prepared a formal motion based on this affidavit, but presume it will be sufficient if I do so any time during the day.'

Corkhill—May it please your honor, the time for filing such motions and affidavits has expired.

Judge Cox—Well, we will postpone the consideration of this matter until the motion now before the court has been disposed of.

Scoville proceeded to read the affidavits and other papers filed by him, with his motion for a new trial.

F. H. Snyder, the maker of the affidavit on which Scoville relies mainly to sustain his motion, sat immediately in the rear of Scoville. After reading Snyder's affidavit Scoville defended both the affiant and himself from the criticisms which he learned had been made by the prosecution.

Colonel Corkhill in reply said neither Snyder nor Scoville are now on trial. When they are on trial in this court I will attend to them. At present the subject under discussion is whether a new trial shall be granted the convicted murderer of James A. Garfield. I have stated that the signatures upon the paper which forms the basis of Snyder's affidavit are base forgeries and I expect to prove them so to the satisfaction of the court and country. I have not accused Scoville of the forgery and never suspected him guilty of it.

Colonel Corkhill then read the affidavits of each member of the jury, in which they most positively denied ever having seen or read a copy of the *Critic* or any other paper during the time they served as jurors upon the trial of Guiteau.

The wordy discussion between opposing counsel was continued during the day.

Mr. Scoville strongly urged the propriety of propounding to the jury some questions. He was not satisfied with their affidavits, and thought further light would be brought upon the disputed matter of the newspaper if this was done. At the conclusion of his remarks Judge Cox took all the papers in the case under advisement until to-morrow. The jury were requested to be in attendance to morrow, which was looked upon by some as an intimation that the court may accede to Scoville's request.

The court at 1:40 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

Guiteau Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—At a few moments past 10 o'clock the prisoner was brought in and took his seat at the counsel table and the court was then formally opened. Mr. Scoville stated that he had received reliable information that Curtis was not one of the bailiffs in charge of the jury at the time the *Evening Critic* was taken from the room by Snyder, but a man named Shier was in charge; that he knew about the paper, and that he communicated with a person whom he (Scoville) could call as a witness, that if the fact as to that paper came out he would have to "jump the town."

Mr. Scoville said that he merely mentioned this to show the importance of the court entering into some examination.

The district attorney protested against the case being postponed on account of any anonymous letter which Mr. Scoville might receive. It would be highly improper for the court to go into any examination of the matter. Curtis had sworn that he was the bailiff and the jurors had sworn to the same fact. It would not be proper to put them on trial.

Judge Cox then proceeded to render his decision, which was listened to attentively from beginning to end. He said that the motion to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial had been based on various grounds, only two of which were made the subjects of discussion and need to be considered by the court. The first ground in substance was that certain newspaper matter calculated to prejudice the mind of the jury against the prisoner was found in one of the rooms assigned to the jury and passed under their examination and inspection. The first testimony relied upon in support of this alleged ground was the affidavit of Snyder to the effect that a certain paper was found by him in one of the rooms occupied by the jury. He might have placed it there and afterward found it, and that fact would not be inconsistent with the truth of the affidavit. As for the handwriting there were circumstances that made it improbable that the jurors wrote their names on the paper. The jurors swore that they did not do so and that no such paper was in the room at all. They swore that they had not read any paper. He had not the slightest ground for suspecting the integrity or veracity of these gentlemen, who made this statement. So far as the discovery of new evidence is concerned, the evidence to be introduced is as to the prisoner's manner and appearance prior to the assassination. He had considered all the matters which had been presented and was compelled to overrule the motion for a new trial.

Mr. Scoville noted an exception to the ruling of the court.

Mr. Scoville—I have till the 1st of March to file my bill of exceptions?

The court—Yes.

Mr. Scoville—If I can do it in a week I will.

The district attorney—The duty is now imduced upon me to ask the court to pass sentence in accordance with the verdict.

The prisoner—I ask your honor to defer that as long as you can.

The court, to the prisoner—Stand up. [The prisoner rose.] Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced?

The prisoner—I am not guilty of the charge set forth in the indictment. It was God's act, not mine, and God will take care of it, and don't let the American people forget it. He will take of it and every officer of this government, from the executive down to that marshal, taking in every man on that jury and every member of this bench, will pay for it, and the American nation will roll in blood if my body goes into the ground and I am hung. The Jews put the dispised Galilean into the grave. For the time they triumphed; but at the destruction of Jerusalem, forty years afterwards, the Almighty got even with them. I am not afraid of death. I am here as God's man. Kill me to morrow if you want; I am God's man and I have been from the start.

Judge Cox then proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoner, concluding as follows:

You will have due opportunity of having any error I may have committed during the course of the trial passed upon by the court in banc, but meanwhile it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of the law that you be taken to the common jail of the district, from whence you came, and there be kept in confinement, and on Friday, the 30th of June, 1882, you be taken to the place prepared for the execution, within the walls of said jail, and there, between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

Mr. Scoville took an exception to the court.

The court then, at 11.45, adjourned.

The Lost Jeannette.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The *Herald* furnishes the following:

PARIS, February 2.—The following important dispatch was received direct this morning from Danenhower at Irkutz.

Our three boats left Semowsky Island on the morning of September 12, bound for Barkin, ninety-five miles distant. We got clear of ice at noon. There was then a heavy gale from the northeast and the boats dispersed. During the night the captain's boat, which was loaded deeply, lost her masts and sails. We made land on the evening of the 17th in shallow water. The boat was abandoned two miles from the beach and our party waded and reached the deserted village of Sagapp. We catched the log hooks and proceeded south on September 19. Lieutenant DeLong's last record, which we have found, reads as follows:

Saturday, October 1, 1881.—Fourteen of the officers and men of the Jeannette reached this hut on Wednesday, September 28, and having been forced to wait for the river to freeze over are proceeding to cross to the west side this morning on their journey to reach some settlement on the Lena river. I have two days' provisions, but having been fortunate enough thus far to get game in our pressing needs we have no fear for the future. Our party are all well except Hans Erikson, whose toes have been amputated in consequence of frost bites. Other records will be found in several huts on the east side of the river.

[Signed] GEORGE W. DELONG.

Three other records have been found. Erickson died on October 7. The party were in great distress for want of food. Nores and Nindemrun were sent ahead for relief on October 9. They marched south for fifteen days and were found in a starving condition on October 23 by three natives, who took them to a settlement. They could make themselves understood. News of them reached us on October 29.

An immediate search was commenced and the party were traced to the wilderness on the left bank of the Lena. The natives refused further work, and a return to Valanenga was necessary to get Nessian assistance, on November 28. A large force is now searching, having to dig out everything as the ground is deeply covered with snow. The wilderness is devoid of game. Very prompt and efficient action was taken by the Russians. Every effort is being made. Jack Cole is tranquil to-day. He is violent only at times. He has softening of the brain. My right eye ruined and my left one is badly impaired. The other men are well.

[Signed.] JOHN DANENHOWER.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Secretary Hunt has designated Lieutenant Gills B. Harbor and Master W. H. Schentze, of the navy, as officers to assist Lieutenant Danenhower in the search for Lieutenant Chipp and his crew, and they will take passage in the steamship Germanic, which leaves New York on Saturday, with the expectation of reaching Irkutsk about the middle of March. Their instructions are not quite complete, but will include orders to spare neither effort nor expense in the prosecution of the work assigned to them. Lieutenant Harbor is now in command of the torpedo boat Alarm at the navy yard Washington, D. C. Master Schentze is on leave in St. Louis. He has been ordered to proceed to New York without delay.

Dishonesty in Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Abraham Netter, for many years a member of the board of trade, in good repute, has latterly become a financial wreck and taken to dishonest practices, by means of which he has victimized various members of the board to the amount of $28,000. His plan has been to buy car-loads of grain, to be paid for when delivered at its ultimate destination. He would secure payment from the consignee, and then, by means of valueless checks, or by keeping out of the way, avoid payment. Among the losers are Curtis & King, $4,440; J. B. Weir, $2,200; Gregg & Son, $1,000; S. H. McCrea, $1,000, and others, aggregating $20,000.

Burned to Death.

PETERSBURG, Va., February 5—The body of Albert Hall, aged 70, a watchman in a cotton factory here, was found eaaly this morning in the weaver's room. He had been burned to death and the body was horribly disfigured. There was a lighted lamp in the rom. How the accident occurred is a mystery.

A Brilliant Wedding.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Mr. Gilbert E. Jones, son of Mr. George Jones, proprietor of the New York *Times*, was married this afternoon to Miss Louise Caldwell, daughter of Stephen D. Caldwell, in St. Thomas Church, on Fifth avenue. The Rev. Dr. Morgan officiated, his assistant being the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton. The interior of the church was trimmed with beautifully arranged evergreens and the seats were occupied by finely-dressed women and well-known men, whose sleighs and broughams filled the streets for blocks around. At 4 o'clock the bride and groom stood before the clergymen, with the bridesmaids in a semi-circle at their side. The bride wore a dress with white satin front in field flower design, with drapery on upturned folds and long veil extending down on the train. The bridesmaids were in uniform costumes of white corded silk, with train, lace sleeves, long Spanish gloves wrinkled to the elbows and veils falling back on the train. There were Miss Mary A. Caldwell, Miss Josephine Girel and Miss Marianne Miller, Miss Georgie Miller, Miss Lena Garth and Miss Rhoda Mack. The ushers were Mr. Frederic E. Richardson, Mr. George E. Montgomery, Mr. Isaac E. Rowe, Mr. Erskine Smith. Mr. W. A. Patton was best man.

Mormons and Mormons.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Z. H. Gurley and E. L. Kelley constitute a committee from the General Conference of the "Re-organized Church of Christ of Latter-Day-Saints," who are here to present their versions of the Utah trouble. They waited on the President yesterday and had an extended interview with him. They have prepared a memorial, which will soon be laid before Congress, setting forth that the Mormon Church, although classed and known generally as "Mormon," is and ever has been opposed to the 'polygamous body in Utah also called Mormon." They affirm that the original Mormon Church has for thirty years denounced polygamy in Utah. Their Church, according to the memorial, has 400 organized churches, 450 of which are in the United States, with a ministry of 1,500 persons and a membership of 20,000 communicants and 20,000 others who sustain it in its work. The memorial discusses the legal aspect of the question at some length and quotes from the Book of Mormon to show that polygamy is not a part of Mormonism but a loathsome encumbrance.

Important Information Wanted.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Springer will offer a resolution in the house on Monday requesting the president to inform the house of representatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether the circular letter calling a congress of the republics of North and South America is authentic, and if so transmit a correct copy thereof to the house of representatives, together with all correspondence in relation thereto, and to inform the house to what governments said circular had been addressed and under what provision of the constitution or law of congress he finds authority for taking a step having such important political bearings and consequences.

Riddleberger's Charges.

RICHMOND, Va., February 2.—In the discussion on the resolution directing an investigation of the charges of corruption against certain officers of the senate. Mr. Riddleberger said that he proposed to prove that a senate officer was used by an officer of the state government as a bribe agent; that another officer of the senate was solicited by the state officer to become his bribe agent; that two gentlemen were brought into a room and introduced to two members of the senate and that a member of the house was also introduced to this bribe agent and this manager and was subsequently taken into an adjoining room and offered $1,000 for his vote.

New Laws for National Banks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—Senator Morrill introduced into the senate to day two bills amending the revised statutes relative to national banks, one requiring the circulating notes of banks to bear the written signature of the president or vice president and cashier, and the other providing in substance that the amount of circulating notes to be issued to any national bank depositing bonds for security shall not exceed ninety per cent. of the market value of any bonds so deposited that they may have fallen in value below par.

Reading Railroad Receivership.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—During the argument of the case in the United States court today, in which the Reading railroad company was interested, it was remarked by the court that the Reading railroad receivership would not last more than about three months, and that if the argument in the case on trial had been postponed until that time the United States court would have been relieved of its troublesome charge and the state courts would therefore have to deal with it. From this it is understood that the receivership of the Reading road is shortly to be dissolved.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.

NEW ORLEANS, La., February 5.—Henri Denroce, 19 years old, the youngest of three brothers, now under sentence of five years imprisonment for killing E. C. Mix, Jr, tried to kill himself to-night in the parish prison by shooting himself with a pistol which he had managed to obtain. The wound is not considered dangerous.

The Hoyt-Scranton Battle.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The battle over the Wilkesbarre Post Office has been intensified by the discovery that specific charges preferred against Mr. Orr, the Scranton candidate, have mysteriously disappeared from the files of the Post Office Department. These charges go to both the political and personal standing of Mr. Orr, and are quite damaging. Among other things they establish the fact that Orr supported Hancock for President in 1880, and is generally a political soldier of fortune. These papers were filed with Postmaster General James, who was positively committed to the reappointment of Smith; but since the retirement of James, the damaging papers have disappeared, or at least they are not to be found at present.

Senator Mitchell has now espoused the cause of Smith, in co operation with Governor Hoyt, and it is confidently expected that the nomination of Orr will be withdrawn by the President, and Smith or some other man entirely acceptable to the Governor, nominated in Orr's place. It is possible that the President may not slap Scranton directly in the face by recalling Orr's nomination to send in the name of Smith who is now with his friends much embittered against Scranton, but it is probable that Governor Hoyt will not be turned off with the notice that he can have no voice in the selection of his home postmaster.

Big Fire in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., February 5.—At 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the barrel factory of the late firm of C. Brock & Co., this city. A strong northwest wind was blowing at the time and the streets were almost blocked with snow. Before the fire engines could reach it, the factory was entirely destroyed, together with its contents. The flames communicated to a three-story building occupied as a boarding-house and liquor store by Louis Miller. It was totally destroyed, the inmates barely having time to escape in their night clothes. The extensive covered lumber yard of Vanderbeck & Sons was next caught by the flames and destroyed, together with a large quantity of costly lumber. The stables belonging to the same firm were also burned and nine horses perished. The stove foundry of Simons & Co., opposite the lumber yard, and a shop containing a large number of patterns were also consumed. The losses it is thought will be about $150,000.

Vignaux Wants Revenge.

PARIS, February 4.—The Paris journals this morning have full comments on the result of the international billiard match, everything passing off pleasantly, with the exception of Vignaux refusing Slosson's hand, which is severely commented upon by several journals hitherto favorable to Vignaux. The gross receipts of the match were about four thousand dollars, and this sum would have been doubled if the hall could have accommodated the crowds pressing for admission. At the close of the game Vignaux asked Slosson for his revenge. Slosson said he was ready to give it, but it must be in New York. An attempt is being made to get up a match between Vignaux and Schaefer.

Gowen's Latest Scheme.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—It is rumored that President Gowen has in view as one of the new departures of his management a scheme for the organization of a pool of coal interests on a system not dissimilar from that which the trunk line management have devised for the joint handling of their passenger and freight business with the New Jersey Central and possibly the Delaware, Lackawanna and western interests. The pool would virtually have control of five-eighths of the entire trade.

The Storm at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, February 5.—The storm last night was severe in this section. The snow drifted badly and travel was interrupted in all directions. The gail blew down the Scarbora, the new hotel being erected on the corner of Ocean ond North Bath avenue, completely demolishing it. The damage is estimated at $3,000. Travel was suspended on the New Jersey Southern railroad before 10 o'clock last night.

Damage by the Flood.

CHATTANOOGA, February 2.—There has been very great damage done by floods in the Warrior, Bigbee and Tombigbee rivers in Central Alabama. Through trains came in last night over the Alabama and Great Southern railway for the first time in ten days and the road is now clear. Four or five negroes were drowned, and a large amount of live stock, including a number of fine Cashmere goats, were lost.

The Press On Butler.

In the strongholds of Lancaster, Chester and Delaware there is no name that could inspire greater enthusiasm, while his general running qualities are fully attested by the 60,000 majority he received for State Treasure in an off year, and his reputation has not suffered by his faithful discharge of the duties to which that majority called him. —*Wilkesbarre Record.*

We do not think any stronger candidate could be selected. He is in full sympathy with the people, a farmer by occupation, a man of superior ability, experienced in public affairs, of the highest character for integrity and indentified with the whole Republican party, without any factional prejudices or relations. —*Lebanon Courier.*

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Exceedingly slippery last night.

—The best Havana cigars for sale at Harry Green's.

—During hard times, easy times and at all times buy your groceries of Sechler.

—You do not know the greatest pleasure of smoking until you buy your cigars of Harry Green.

—Beware how you step on a frozen gutter! The ice is not thick, and the water is deep and disagreeable underneath.

—Snow from twelve to fourteen inches in depth is reported from all parts of the country. In the cities street railway travel was much impeded.

—The great moral drama of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" will be produced at the Opera House on the evening of February 8 by Sanford's far-famed troupe. See advertisement in another column.

—A gentleman dressed *a la* Oscar Wilde with high worsted stockings like unto the rose in redness, was observed standing near the railroad station Saturday afternoon. Considering that this was a woodsman, Æsthestic Oscar should feel encouraged.

—It is stated that a Bellefonte man has sent Guiteau a check for $100,000. Reverse the figures, subtract one, and you will get at the true value of the check.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.* What a fearful reflection on the financial reputation of the Bellefonte Glass Company!

—Dear girls, whenever a young man gets so soft he can be dipped up with a spoon, the best thing for you to do is to dip him up and pour him out over the back fence. But if you carefully, punctilliously, consistently and regularly buy your groceries at the famous store of Sechler & Co., neither you nor your fellow will get so soft as that. You will spend your time conversing on practical affairs, and will conclude that what Sechler don't keep in the grocery line isn't worth having.

—The bright moon ruled the hours of last night and early morning. She looked upon the cold, frosty air and saw many a fair one and her fellow coming homeward after an all night's sleigh ride, locked in blissful happiness and sleepiness and each other's arms; she thinking that the King of Day as he mounts to the zenith will kiss her eyelids in sleep; he meditating upon the long hours which must elapse while at his daily toil he will vainly long for the hours of slumber and rest which another night alone will bring.

Don't Eat Snow.

It is a common habit with children and even with persons of older years to eat snow. The habit is injurious and our exchanges relate the particulars of a death that resulted from that cause the other day in Virginia. The story is that Samuel Black, a young colored man, living near Abingdon, started with his cousin George a few days ago on a long walk. He was going to visit an uncle, it appears, where he was making preparations to be married. On the way he remarked, jocularly, that he had eaten no breakfast and was hungry, but he added: "Here's plenty to eat lying around loose." So saying he began cramming the snow as he walked. His cousin protested, but he kept on eating the snow until he had swallowed a large quantity. In a little while he showed symptoms of illness and as they were in a desert place his cousin finally had to carry him in his arms. He was taken to the nearest house, Mrs. McConnell's, when, as he now began to be violently ill, a physician was sent for and meantime, salt administered to vomit him. Nothing availed and in a few hours the young man breathed his last, after intense suffering.

Efficacy in Printer's Ink.

The new Commissioners of the two counties have had a meeting in Bellefonte, recently, and determined on visiting Osceola next Wednesday in a body, for the purpose of seeing for themselves what we want in the way of a bridge, over the Moshannon creek, to determine upon the kind we are to have, and then issue proposals for the erection of the same. Who will now say that there is no efficacy in printer's ink?—*Houtzdale Echoes.*

Editorial Reveries.

How much is on your paper due in 1882?

This wicked world may end for you in 1882.

Men will make debts and men will sue in 1882.

Then, reader, what'll become of you in 1882.

In truth, dear friends, we groan for you in 1882.

If to happiness you would have the clew step in and pay us what is due in 1882.

That Boiler Again.

The committee appointed to examine the new boiler recently put in the Water Works rendered a report to the borough council, of which the following is a copy. It should be sufficient to suppress the comments reflecting on the utility of the boiler, which have recently agitated the bosom of "Philo" and other constitutional complainers:

BELLEFONTE, January 19th, 1882.

To the President of the Town Council of Bellefonte Borough:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the request of the Chairman of the Water committee to examine into the cause of the difficulty with the new boiler at the Water Works, we respectfully submit the following report:

The first thing to be taken into consideration was the work to be done, viz: To deliver into the reservoir about 450 gallons per minute. To do this work requires a theoretical force of 20½ horse power, therefore, after making ample allowance for friction, condensation of steam, &c., 40 horse power should be ample to do the work. We find the new boiler to be of sufficient size to give 55 horse power or 15 horse power more than would appear necessary. We find also that the new boiler has 82 square feet of heating surface less than the old boiler. The shells of both boilers being the same size, the difference in heating surface is confined to the flues. This difference would represent about 5½ horse power if other things were equal. But when we take into consideration the fact that the old boiler was originally built with only 28 flues, 4 inch diameter, and the heating surface and flue area afterwards increased by inserting 3 inch flues in any manner they could be got in, and also the fact that the old boiler must be more or less coated with incrustation from the feed water, in our opinion the new boiler is the more powerful of two, from the fact that it contains 44 flues, all 4 inch diameter and properly placed in vertical rows to secure free circulation of the water and the boiler throughout being new and clean. These facts would lead us to look elsewhere than lack of boiler capacity for the trouble. The trouble we find to have been in imperfect combustion of the fuel and is to be attributed in great part to the very defective style of grate used. We would recommend that you adopt a grate that will allow a free passage for air to the fuel. In our opinion you will then have no trouble to generate stream sufficient for the work to be done. Respectfully yours.

W. P. DUNCAN & Co.

Views on Vaccination.

The *Scientific American* gives prominence to the views of Dr. A. S. Payne, an eminent physician, whose treatment of smallpox has been used for many years with great success. He says that a physician having learned to recognize the initial fever by its peculiar pulse, should immediately vaccinate. If this is done ten or twelve hours after inception of the fever, the patient will have slight indisposition, without a sign of eruption, and as positive exemption from recurrence of the disease as if he had had it in the most malignant form, while he may be allowed to go where he pleases without fear of giving the disease to others. The ingrafting of the vaccine matter upon the primary variolous fever seems to entirely destroy its ability of reproduction or propagation. Dr. Payne recommends the isolation of families in which smallpox appears as the most certain means of suppressing the disease, even though it be given to all near by and likely to be exposed—vaccinating as the fever of inception is recognized. Hauling patients around to hospitals and pest houses he regards as the best way to spread the disease.

From another source we clip the following: An erroneous impression is abroad that one vaccination is sufficent for a lifetime. Others hold that one every seven years is sufficient. This is simply a superstition. The fact is that whenever the system of a person is in such a condition that vaccination will "take," that person is susceptible to smallpox. The only course, then, is to get vaccinated whenever the scourge is prevalent. If it "takes," the precaution is timely, if it does not "take," there is no harm one, and the peace of mind of the person is secured.

That Valentine.

Young man, have you selected that valentine? Be assurred she will expect it. Don't wait to see whether she will send you one. That's mean; besides, by that time all the pretty ones will be purchased for some other fellow's girl, and she wants a handsome valentine or none at all. There are many beautiful specimens for sale, and they are much like your girl should be now and after you are married—they grow more beautiful every year. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Missionary Meeting.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society met Friday night at the residence of John F. Potter, Esq., on North High street. The attendance was good and the exercises very interesting.

—Baird's Minstrel Band discoursed excellent music on Monday evening.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

[This department of our paper will be in charge of a competent resident editor who will render it of service to the educational interests of our county by the advocacy of principles and theories having in view the improvement of the present grade and tone of our schools the dissemination of wholesome truths and ideas, the discussion of educational topics, and to afford all friends of our schools a medium through which to exchange opinions, new methods, etc. All are requested to avail themselves of the opportunity to assist in this work and will be accorded a fair hearing. Address communications and inquiries, "Educational Editor," Bellefonte Republican, Bellefonte, Pa.]

The communication in the issue of the *Republican* of Jan. 11th ult. would deserve a notice. 'Tis well that the writer did not sign himself 'Young Teacher," else this, coupled with the many evidences of verdancy in the article proper, would have fixed that fact in the superlative degree.

True to nature he begins "the institute we may term a success," and with this generous admission proceeds to criticise rather freely the institute as a whole.

The gist of his complaint would seem to be that "the subject dwelt upon by instructors were applicable to teachers only, and not to pupils of our common country schools;" and that "the instruction given was mainly applicable to colleges and graded schools of cities," as coming from professors and superintendents of such schools.

The writer evidently forgot that intitute is intended to do work for the teachers, and only indirectly to apply to pupils of our schools. And yet this indirect application is the most direct after all; for the purifying of the fount does not more surely purify the stream than does the improvement of the teachers elevate the pupils. Hence properly the instructors of institute should look most toward the needs of the teacher.

For the presence of college professors and superintendents of City schools as instructors a good reason can be given. In connection with such schools only has teaching assumed the dignity of a profession and the character of the work done classed education as a science. With reason then did the management of institute call on such men as true representatives of the profession to lead in instructing aspirants to the honor.

The statement that we want "something teachers can put into practice in the school room—not a long conglomeration of Mental and Moral Science, Physical Geography, etc., (The etc. stands for method of teaching primary reading, writing, spelling and the writing of numbers, etc.) sounds very much like a puerile student of medicine carping at the time wasted on anatomy and physiology and demanding instead cures for dyspepsia, bilious liver, or hypochondria.

'Tis evident that the writer has some special tastes, but modesty should forbid his demanding their gratification to the exclusion of his associates. To such special tastes the successful institutes in a near county with its "choir of vocalists," its brass band that furnished music "every half hour," and "six little girls to draw whole maps of states in from four to five minutes" might have risen to the degree *most successful* if only "bones" and "tamborine" with a quizzical middle man had vied with the brass band in their power to—to instruct, or six little boys had spoken whole speeches in the short space of from four to five minutes. No, enough of this special pleading! We of Centre county should be thankful that we have a leader who can appreciate both the instructive and the entertaining and yet so arrange that the former shall not become dull nor the latter trifling; and with equal good sense prevent the indulgence on the part of teachers of the desire to display the parrot-like acquirements of their pupils in a dress parade show.

A candid reader with a full knowledge of the work done at institute, and the satisfaction as to results would form the conclusion that personal, rather than professional zeal, inspired the writer, and that the "communication at the time" was not as "pertinent" as impertinent.

SUPERINTEND every part of school room work in person. If possible, remain at the house during intermission at noon, as this is the time when most damage is done to furniture and apparatus. When the floor needs sweeping, sweep it—or have some one do it under your personal supervision—and be as particular to have the corners and other less exposed places just as clean as you have the middle of the room. A good plan is to hold each pupil accountable for the condition of the floor in the vicinity of his or her desk. Without any doubt you can inculcate ideas on the minds of children, by your instruction and example, that will cause them through life to be neat and tidy. There is no excuse for a slovenly school room.

IN teaching geography place especial stress upon local matters and localities, not more than one in ten can bound his own county, and if you find one in twenty able to bound the township in which he lives you will be fortunate. Have your pupils find out names of creeks, rivers, etc., and then after they have acquired a thorough knowledge of home affairs gradually extend the radius of your class observation, and make it a point to fix firmly each locality described. Take for example Harrisburg as a central point, and on almost any map of the United States a circle two inches in diameter will include Montreal, north, Boston, east, Wilmington, N. C., south, and Cincinnati, west, and furnish abundant material for class work for months. It is a mistake, too often made, to attempt to teach physical geography to elementary classes. There are, however, many facts connected with physical science that may be of interest to primary pupils as for instance description of clouds and fog. Your boys would be pleased to know that the only difference is in their elevation. Thus you can improvise a five minutes' talk almost daily that will serve the double purpose of instructing, and causing a really interested pupil to think.

POTTER TOWNSHIP.

'We are still alive and doing good work. Ours is the largest district in in the county, as far as number of schools is concerned—we have nineteen in successful operation. Our school board is fully awake to all the requirements of a well apportioned school, and the members take no little interest in matters of minor importance, thus insuring the maximum amount of work with the least possible friction. Can you insert the attendance of each one of our teachers at Institute? Many who have no access to reports forwarded to the school board are anxious to know."—Ben. [Thank you, Ben, for the characteristic communication. We could publish "time" of which you speak, but prefer not to, as it is of personal rather than general interest. Write again.]

IF YOUR SCHOOL is not supplied with window curtains, get them at once. We can purchase good cloth curtains, two yards long, with fixtures complete, for thirty cents apiece, and will do so for any *teacher* who may desire us to. Put the matter before your pupils and they, no doubt, will respond cheerfully to the call for assistance.

The Mid Lothian Disaster.

RICHMOND, Va., February 6.—Advices from the Mid Lothian mine disaster received to night state that the body of engineer Joseph Conerow, (white), was found to-day about fifty feet from his engine. He was not disfigured or burned, save a slight bruise on the nose. This makes five bodies recovered so far. A regular shift of ten men is now organized, relieving each other every four hours, and work will be pushed vigorously. A meeting of citizens will be held at Coalfield to-morrow to present an address to the public setting forth the destitute condition of the widows and orphans, and appealing for aid. The Baptist ministers in their meeting to-day unanimously resolved to take up collections in their respective churches next Sunday for the sufferers.

Archbishop Purcell's Health.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 6.—It appears now that the report of an unfavorable turn in the health of Archbishop Purcell which lead to the publication to-day that his death was imminent, had no basis of fact. Mr. Garland, editor of the *Catholic Telegraph*, has to day received a telegram from a priest in Brown county, which says the archbishop is remarkably well and intends to ride out as soon as the weather will permit.

—The full grown ferret is about fourteen inches long, and is noted for its great strength and boldness. Ferrets are bred quite extensively in Europe for hunting rabbits, rats and mice. Though regarded as a domesticated animal, the ferret is far from docile, and never shows an affection for those who care for it. The natural instinct of the animal is very strong, which is more than can be said of many residents of Centre county. Indeed, if all men were as wise as the ferret they would soon discover that Sechler's store is the very best place in Centre county to purchase groceries. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," however, and we advise our friends to give the store a trial.

—Why not finish the operation of painting the Bush Arcade building? We are eager to see what it will look like when the æsthetic coloring is completed.

Medicines Made Tasteless.

To overcome the nauseous taste of some medicines many methods have been devised. It is conceded capsules have superior advantages over all other forms. In this mode some of the most useful medicines are rendered tasteless and acceptable to the most delicate stomachs. Dundas Dick & Co. are the most successful manufacturers of capsules in this country. Their products are world-famed.—*Physicians' Monitor.* 6t4

Words are not Sufficient.

89 LAFAYETTE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. July 16, 1879. H. H. Warner & Co.: Sirs—I can find no words sufficient to express my gratitude for having been rescued from the horrors of Bright's disease by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. JOHN CALDWELL.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

One greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition. 13-40-3m.

—Spring and Summer Season, 1882. Woolen stock now complete. Early orders solicited. MONTGOMERY & Co., 5tf Tailors.

Never forget that biliousness and constipation are entirely curable with MANALIN.

Notice.

All persons indebted to Isaac Guggenheimer & Co. are requested to make immediate payment, as all accounts remaining unsettled by the first of February will be given for collection. 3-tf

Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

Messrs. White & Burdick, druggists, Ithaca, N. Y.—I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to relieve all persons suffering with Rose Cold and Hay Fever. I have been a great sufferer from the same complaints; have had great relief by using the Balm. I have recommended it to many of my friends for catarrh, and in all cases where they have used the Balm freely have been cured. T. Kenney, dry goods merchant, Ithaca, New York, Sept. 6, 1880.

Messrs. Wm. Rust & Sons, druggists, New Brunswick, N. J. Since boyhood I have been troubled with Catarrh and Hay Fever, and have been unable to obtain permanent relief until I used Ely's Cream Balm, which has cured me. After a few days' use I could sleep all night, which I could not do before. E. L. Clickerer, New Brunswick, N. J. 6t2

NEW BLOOMFIELD, MISS., Jan. 2,'80. I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor, but feel to bless you for such a relief by your medicine and from torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever. HENRY KNOCHE.

F. H. Drake's Sufferings.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease, which appeared on his head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, and was cured, and has remained perfectly well to this day. 4t4

Something New.

One of the leading features of New York city is the eagerness with which the people accept any decided improvement that may be introduced. The rush now in that city is for the new kind of Seidlitz Powders, which far excel the old kind, being as pleasant as lemonade. They are called Seidlitine Seidlitz Powders—put up in two neat wooden boxes and sold for five cents each. 2t4

—Rag and Woolen carpets just received at Valentine & Co's stores. Hendsome designs, and great variety of styles. Call and inspect them before looking elsewhere.

—Finst and handsomest robes and furs ever brought to Beellefonte just received at Valentine & Co's store. They are beauties, and will be sold at a low figure.

INVIGORATING Food for the Brain and Nerves is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies and brings good health quicker than angthing you can use. *Tribune.* See adv. 2t4

AN Old Lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30." See other column. 2t4

—Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy acts directly upon the affected parts; allaying the itching, and absorbing the tumors, effecting a permanent cure in the worst form of piles.

Frank Blair has just opened another fine lot of solid silver ware, from the Gorham Co., which are put up in handsome satin cases. These goods, in connection with his stock of superior silver-plated ware, where the finest display of silver ware ever exhibited in town. As he is the agent for the Gorham Co., he sells at the factory retail prices. d-w-t-f.

DEATH to rats, mice, roaches and ants; Parsons' exterminator. Barns, granaries and households cleared in a single night. No fear of bad smells. Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. Sold everywhere.

Doctor bills are abominable and not needed in kidney and liver affections, as PERUNA and MANALIN will cure them.

A sure positive cure for costiveness, MANALIN.

For piles, constipation and a torpid liver, never fail to take MANALIN.

LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT for the winter in farming districts. Very large returns for comparatively little labor. For full particulars address immediately ORANGE JUDD CO. 751 Broadway, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE to sell the Life and Complete History of **THE TRIAL of GUITEAU**

A sketch of his erratic career and Full History of the strange scenes and Startling Disclosures of his trial; the most costly and remarkable in the annals of crime. Well Illustrated. Will sell immediately. Agents outfit, 50c. Terms to agents liberal. Address, Hubbard Bros., Publishers, 723 Chestnut St., Phila. 2t4

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of Margaret Knoll, deceased. The undersigned an auditor appointed by the court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of D. Z. Kline, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of said decedent, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. S. D. RAY, 6t3 Auditor.

SOUTH Don't locate before seeing our James River Settlement. Illustrated catalogue free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Surry Co., Va. 5-4t

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT!

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.

We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.

We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.

We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.

We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.

We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the community with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop-shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regularly sewed, same as any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish by always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB.

15-tf

MOLLER'S
COD-LIVER OIL
Cheapest
Best
MOLLER'S
COD-LIVER OIL
Superior to any. Highest medical authorities testify to its delicacy of taste and smell. For sale by Druggists.
W. H. Schieffelin & Co (P. O. Box 1405) N.Y.

WHEN and WHERE AND HOW to advantageously purchase or settle Western Farm Lands. 12 columns of invaluable illustrated matter by one of the Editors just returning from a 5,000 mile inspection tour. Send 15c. for February AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, English or German, 751 Broadway, New York

ARTICS, Gum Boots, Sandals, etc., at DOLL & MINGLE'S, Brockerhoff row.

AGENTS Wanted TO SELL THE LIFE, TRIAL & EXECUTION OF **GUITEAU** THE ASSASSIN

Complete history of his shameful life; full record of the most notorious trial in the anals of crime. Profusely illustrated. Low priced. Outfit 50 cts. For circulars and terms address, HUBBARD BROS., Philadelphia, Pa. 4t4

Diary Free for 1882, with improved interest table, calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. Address, Charles E. Hires, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila. 4t4

SOUTH Don't locate before seeing our James River Settlement. Illus. catalogue free. J. F. Manchа, Claremont, Surry county, Va. 2t4

LARGEST STOCK OF **BOOTS & SHOES** In the county. DOLL & MINGLE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 31, 1881.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$355,685.38
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	18,495.00
Due from approved reserve agents	8,279.52
" " State Banks and Bankers	3,182.19
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	27,289.01
Current expenses and taxes paid	5,822.22
Checks and other cash items	1,276.44
Bills of other Banks	285.00
Nickels and pennies	157.86
Specie	18,625.00
Legal tender notes	27,943.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$571,040.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	35,000.00
Undivided profits	18,077.12
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	140,874.76
Time certificates of deposits	171,281.92
Due to other National Banks	15,597.26
Due to State Banks and Bankers	209.56
Total	$571,040.62

State of Pennsylvania, [S. S.]
COUNTY OF CENTRE.

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1882.
WILBUR F. REEDER, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,
E. C. HUMES,
JAMES A. BEAVER,
ADAM HOY,
} Directors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Geo. Northammer, late of Rush twp., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB GRIFFIN, Administrator.
Halfmoon, Centre Co., Pa. 1t6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of D. H. Chandler, deceased.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Centre county, upon the estate of D. H. Chandler, deceased, late of Huston twp., all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent to make them known to the undersigned without delay. JOHN ARDELL, Jr.
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. 1t6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Peter Schreck, late of College township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
THOMAS DALE, Administrator.
Lemont, Centre Co., Pa. 1t6

FANCY SLIPPERS for the holidays at DOLL & MINGLE'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Margaret Nestleroad, deceased.
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Centre county, upon the estate of Margaret Nestleroad, deceased, late of Liberty township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent to make them known to the undersigned without delay. JOHN T. CLARK,
Liberty twp., Feb. 7, '82. (6t6) Adm'r.

What Makes the Children Laugh?

Cat's Cradle!

The Handsomest Fine Art Juvenile Book, with 60 Colored illustrations. 1 vol. Quarto. $2.00. S. WORTHINGTON, 770 Broadway, N. Y. 1t4

CANCER REMOVED without knife. Apply to C. P. W. Fisher, Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 1t12

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, *free of charge.* This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, New York City. 14 1 26t

ESTRAYED.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber in Howard twp., on or about the 1st of November, 1881, a dark brindle bull, about two years old. The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the animal away or it will be disposed of according to law. J. W. LUCAS.
HOWARD, Jan. 27, 1882.

LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT for the winter in farming districts. Very large returns for comparatively little labor. For full particulars address immediately, ORANGE JUDD CO., 751 Broadway, New York. 2t4

STARTLING DISCOVERY!
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

Bellefonte Republican.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EDWARD T. TUTEN.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Fiery Flames.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The New York *Times* building is burning. The flames are raging fiercely, and no doubt the building will be a total loss.

The fire reported as breaking out in the *Times* office, originated in the building formerly occupied by the New York *World* in the same block with the *Times* building, but separated from it by intervening buildings. Strenuous efforts are making to save the *Times*, but the fire is spreading rapidly, and it is feared it cannot be controlled short of the corner where the *Times* office is located. There is an unconfirmed rumor of the loss of several lives.

Ambulances are on the spot. There is a slight snow falling, but the air is dry and crisp, with a light breeze from the north, which increased the difficulty of controlling the fire. The block in which the fire is burning is irregular, gore shaped, with the building formerly occupied by the *World* on its southeast corner, and the *Times* building occupied a northern angle of the gore. The *Tribune* office is diagonally across Nassau street from the *Times* building, and the *Sun* office is on the upper corner of the same block with the *Tribune*. The fire has been burning fiercely for an hour, taking hold in the top buildings and sending up large masses of flames.

The *Times* building is saved but considerably damaged. The flames are confined to Beekman street and the Park Row corner of the block. Only one life was lost, that of the woman already referred to.

It is stated four bodies were recovered in Nassau street of persons killed by jumping from the windows. It is feared the loss of life will be heavier than at first believed. The building was crowded with employes, and very few could have escaped by the stairways. An old, gray haired woman was seen in the fourth story of the *World* building appealing for help. Her lips were seen to move but her voice could not be heard. All who saw her were horror-stricken. The flames raged about her, igniting her hair and clothing. She fell back into the flames and was no doubt burned to death.

A young girl wearing a blue dress, who was cut off from the stairs, ran to a fourth story window on the Park Row side, and stood hesitatingly while the flames and smoke encircled her. "Jump," "jump," shouted the spectators. Casting a frightened look below, the threw herself out and fell on the stone pavement. When picked up life was extinct, her head being crushed almost beyond recognition. A few seconds later a negro woman appeared at the third story window of the *World* office on the Park Row side and also jumped to the side walk. She was badly injured and was taken to the Chambers street hospital.

Several people descended from the burning building on the Nassau street side by reaching the telegraph pole. One boy leaped from the fifth story and would doubtless have been killed but for the telegraph wires breaking his fall. He was not dangerously hurt.

One young woman stood upon the window sill of the fourth story until the firemen arranged a large piece of canvas, which they held at the ends and sides. When all was ready she threw her hands straight overhead and jumped. She fell upon the canvas and escaped injury.

The proprietors of the New York *World* desire it to be stated that the disastrous fire which took place today occurred in the building formerly occupied by the *World*. The building in which the paper is now located was not injured. There will be no interruption in the regular issues of the *Scientific American*. The loss of life is believed to be much less than was feared and is placed at five or six, and some of the firemen reduce the figures to four. Richard A. Tracey, who jumped from the third story, died this afternoon. The total loss of all the property, including the building is estimated at over $1,000,000. Fully three hundred men, women and and boys were employed in the building.

The police render the following as the estimate of the losses: New York belting and packing company, $100,000; Pettingill & Co., $5,000; *Observer*, $10,000; *Turf, Field and Farm*, $5,000; *Scottish American*, $10,000; William Y. Wallack, $50,000; Marks & Tailor, $20,000; Rodrequiz & Ponds, cigars, $2,000; Orlando Potter, building, $500,000; Eugene Keldi, building, $5,000; *Evening Mail* building, $2,000; Morse, building; $5,000; Mash & Crook, restaurant, $5,000; *Times*, building, $5,000.

LATER—Edward R. Harris, Jeremiah Dennison, Joseph Cunningham and William Stubbs, employed in the burned building, had not been to their respective homes up to 9 p. m. and were reported missing.

House Committee on Elections.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31.—The house committee on elections met to day and heard the reports from the second sub committee as follows: In the case of Lanier against King from the Fifth district of Louisiana, the sub-committee recommended that the contest be dismissed. On the contested case of Mackey vs. O'Connor, of the Second South Carolina district, the sub-committee recommended that the protest of Dibble, the sitting member, be overruled. This protest is substantially that as he (Dibble) was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of O'Connor, his seat is not subject to contest. The full committee did not finally dispose of this case but decided to hear argument in regard to the protest of Mr. Dibble on Friday next. The sub committee reported in favor of admitting Bullas, delegate from Alaska territory. No action was taken by the full committee on this report.

Arguments Heard.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—In the criminal court District Attorney Corkhill applied to the court to fix a day for the hearing of arguments upon the motion for a new trial in the case of the United States against C. J. Guiteau, stating he was willing to-morrow should be assigned.

Mr. Scoville called the attention of the court to the fact that one of the affidavits in support of the motion had annexed to it a copy of the *Evening Critic*. The allegation was that during the progress of the trial the paper had been read by or to the jury. It bore on the margin what purported to be the signatures of four jurors. The jurors denied that they saw any newspaper or put their names upon any newspaper during the time that they were impaneled. This raised an issue of fact which was very important to determine. It was not a matter that the court could determine on *ex parte* affidavits. The jury admitted that during the time they were impaneled they gave their autographs to various persons, and he thought it might be important he should have an opportunity to cross-examine the men in that connection to determine whether the signatures upon the newspapers were genuine. The full names of two of the jurors were on the paper. The district attorney said one of them was spelled wrong.

Scoville—All these things show the propriety of something more than *ex parte* affidavits in this matter. I ask that the jurors be produced in court or the court appoint a commission to take depositions, and that I be allowed to produce such further testimony as I think proper as to the genuineness of the handwriting. As to the arguments for a new trial he thought he could be ready by the latter part of the week, as all the questions he cared about taking up were as to this newspaper, and in respect to the newly discovered evidence.

The court, therefore, fixed Friday for argument.

The court suggested to the district attorney it might be will to have the jury present on Friday, and the matter went over for the present.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Mr. Scoville has issued an address to the American people in which he states that he has given much of his time at a considerable pecuniary loss to the defense of Guiteau and does not feel called upon as a matter of public interest alone to give any additional time to the motion for a new trial before the court in banc. 'If my fellow citizens, few or many, think that the interests of justice, the cause of humanity or the honor of the country require that this contest be prolonged to secure a verdict and judgment after passion shall have subsided in the public mind, let them manifest it by providing means and competent counsel will be secured at once. I ask nothing for self up to this time, but for the reasons stated cannot give my own services hereafter without compensation. At least $2,000 is needed. Should a sufficient amount not be received the money will be refunded on request. Address until February 4."

[Signed.] GEORGE SCOVILLE.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Scoville said to-day that he would take no further notice to any letters addressed to Guiteau that he would take his mail every day and dump it unopened into the Potomac river, where it will aid materilly in filling up the Potomac flats, but beyond that it is of no earthly use and he has no time to waste upon it.

A Gasometer Explodes.

NEWARK, N. J., January 31.—This evening the gasometer of the Citizens gas company on Front street exploded, tearing off the top of the gasometer and scattering the debris about the street. The iron cylinder covering the gasometer had become tilted by the weight of snow and ice upon it and by the force of wind until the chains holding it in place broke, and the top of the gasometer struck against the brick sides of the tank, producing a spark of flame and an explosion followed. The flames leaped two hundred feet into the air and in an instant the whole city was lit up by the blaze. In a second more the whole northern part of the city was in darkness. No one was injured and the surrounding property was not damaged. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The explosion leaves all the city above Morris canal in darkness. The gasometer at the time of the explosion contained 100,000 feet of gas.

$12,000 Damages Awarded.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Miss Mary Swaim, who sued the Continental passenger railway company for damages for injuries sustained by her falling through while riding in a car in which, owing to the crowd, she was obliged to stand, received a verdict to-day for $12,000.

In Erie county last year $4001.40 were paid out on account of sheep injured and killed by dogs.

The Peace Congress.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The following letter was sent this evening to the agent of the New York associated press: I deem it due to justice to make a brief statement, which I ask you to transmit to the papers of your association to-night. On Monday morning last, January 20, I addressed the following note to the president of the United States:

"My Dear Mr. President: As Mr. Frelinghuysen has made allusion to the proposed congress of American nations in a dispatch which he made public, and as the scope and design of that congress are greatly misunderstood and misrepresented both at home and in Europe, I respectfully ask that you will direct the publication of the original invitation. I have the original draft myself, but of course I do not feel at liberty to use it without your permission. If you do not wish to order its formal official publication will you kindly grant me leave to use the copy at my discretion. Very sincerely.

J. G. BLAINE."

On the afternoon of the same day the president sent from his private residence a verbal message that he saw no objection to granting my request but that he had sent my note to the secretary of state. Yesterday I received a message from the chief clerk of the state department that Mr. Frelinghuysen would publish the dispatch when called for by congress. This morning I wrote to Senator Windom, chairman of the foreign relations committee, asking that he would introduce a resolution calling for the correspondence. When the New York papers arrived I found the documents, though with many errors, published in the New York *Herald*. I understand it has been published in one paper in each of several large cities. The dispatch was obtained surreptitiously, from whom or by whom I do not know. It was no doubt hastened to partial publication in order to deprive it of the wider advantages of the associated press, which I was anxious to secure for it in order that the misrepresentations concerning the invitation to the peace congress might be definitely corrected. Very respectfully, JAMES G. BLAINE.

Murder in Westmoreland County.

ALTOONA, Feb 1.—Tuesday forenoon a stranger named John Streicher was found lying in a woods near Scottdale, in Westmoreland county. There was a ghastly bullet hole in his left breast, but life was not extinct. Near him lay a handsome revolver, stained all over with blood. The man was removed to the county home near Greensburg, where he died the next night. The only words he spoke were "Follow them up! follow them up!" He was apparently fifty years of age. The only clue to his identity was obtained from a paper bearing the words, "John Streicher, Bloomfield." A small sum of money was also found on his person. The theory is that he was murdered for his money, and that the amount found was left in order to throw off suspicion.

Streicher was a stonemason of Bloomfield, a suburb of Pittsburgh. He was the treasurer of a Catholic church, and on last Friday drew from a bank a large sum of money for the purpose of paying it over to his successor in office. He then mysteriously disappeared. He is represented to have been an honest, steady, hard working man, and the common opinion is that he was decoyed away and murdered for the money which he had on his person.

Pensions.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The president sent to the house of representatives to-day a communication from the commissioner of pensions in reply to the house resolution calling for information as to what amount of appropriation would be required annually to pay pensions during the next twenty-five years, based on the following conditions: If all claims for pensions from the war of the rebellion shall be adjudicated within the seven years period terminating June 30, 1888, and if at the end of that period the survivors of the war with Mexico and their widows shall then be pensioned at eight dollars per month, the commissioner estimates the amounts which will be required for the twenty-five years ending with 1906 at $1,347,651 593, of which $1,264,229,977 is on the rebellion claims filed prior to June 30, 1880, $31,580,000 on rebellion claims filed after June 30, 1880, and $51,921,614 on Mexican war claims. The amounts grow gradually less annually from $62,000,000 to $23,000,000.

Fatal Accident.

NEW YORK, January 30.—Shortly before noon to day Mrs. Fink, of No. 32 Waverly street, Jersey City, while crossing West street, at the foot of Christopher street, was suddenly run over by a heavy truck. She had her child in her arms and it was instantly killed and Mrs. Fink was probably fatally injured. The driver of the truck, Anthony Clair, was arrested.

Ravages of the Small-pox.

PITTSBURGH, January 31—Eighteen new cases of smallpox in Pittsburg and six in Allegheny were reported to day.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The smallpox has broken out in the United States steam ship Tennessee, now at New York.

New Trial Granted.

SCRANTON, Pa., January 29.—Judge Elwell yesterday granted the defendent a new trial in the libel suit of William Walker, of Scranton, against Aaron Augustus Chase, editor of the Scranton *Daily Times*.

Latest from the Jeannette.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Secretary Hunt received the following this morning:

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—Hunt, Washington.—Danenhower telegraphs: Report my arrival with the nine seamen sick—better. DeLong traced to a definite locality, with Melville and Russians searching ardently. If the Chipp is not found before spring may I charter a steamer and search the coast and islands between the rivers Olney and Kolyma? If yes, send two active line officers to assist. Co-operations by authorities hearty and intelligent.

HOFFMAN.

The following telegram was sent this afternoon through minister Hoffman, at St. Petersburg:

WASHINGTON, February 1—To Danenhower: Two officers will be sent. If your health admits remain and continue the search for the missing parties. HUNT, Secretary.

Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Senators Sanders and Vanwick and Representative Valentine, of the congressional delegation from Nebraska, this morning called upon the president and urged upon him the appointment of ex-Senator Paddock to some important position under the administration. They reminded the president that Nebraska was a reliable republican state of the growing west, and stated that the people of that state thought they ought to be entitled to representation in the cabinet. They said if the appointment as secretary of the interior had not been positively determined upon they would name Paddock as Nebraska's choice for that position, and would assure the president that the appointment would be acceptable to their state.

An Atrocious Crime.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—Word was received at police headquarters very late last night that Mrs. Derris, wife of General Dorris, formerly a prominent citizen of this city, was found dead yesterday morning at her residence, about four miles out in the country. A grandson, named Russell Brown, has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered the old lady, and it is said circumstances point pretty strongly to him as the perpetrator of the deed.

LATER.—Russell Brown, the grandson of old Mrs. Dorris, has confessed that he and a man supposed to be Patrick McGlew committed the deed while engaged in robbing her of her diamond rings and other jewelry. McGlew has been arrested in Chicago.

Perils of the Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 30.—The British ship Cochin arrived here today from Dundee, having on board seven men picked up at sea on the 15th of January in a starving condition. The men belonged to the British ship Milton, bound from Shields to San Francisco with a cargo of coal. The Milton caught fire on the 22d of December and was abandoned. The first boat contained Captain McArthur, his wife, two children and five men; the second boat the first officer and seven men; the third boat the second officer and five men. Twenty three days after the men in the third boat were picked up. Nothing has been heard of the other two boats, and it is believed all have been lost. The boats separated the day following the abandonment of the Milton.

Attempted Assassination.

QUINCY, Ill., January 30.—News has been received here that a bold attempt was made last evening to assassinate Colonel Thomas G. Black, a delegate to the National Republican convention and one of the 306 Grant men, in his office at Clayton. He was sitting in a rear room in his office when two men entered without a word of warning. The man in advance struck at the Col. with a knife which penetrated the coat and vest. Colonel Black jumped back when the other man struck at him, cutting an ugly gash in his forehead. Both men disappeared immediately. Although the colonel's injuries are of a serious nature, he will recover. He knows his assailants, but refuses to reveal their names.

Watching the Cobb Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Ex-Commissioner of Patents Marble, now land commissioner of the Northern Pacific railroad, is here and has been in conference with congressmen. He is here, it is said, to watch the Cobb bill and kindred measures in relation to the forfeiture of land grants. He said the Northern Pacific company was not apprehensive of losing its lands and that the company and its officers were entirely satisfied with the reference of the Cobb bill to the judiciary committee.

The Small-pox Scare.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 30.—Considerable excitement prevailed at Gratz, a small town a few miles from here, over the small-pox. Last week Edward Umholtz, a prominent man, died of small-pox, but the nature of the disease not being announced by the physician there was an old-fashioned country funeral and hundreds of people were present. The sickness of three children followed, and of those at the funeral seventeen are now down with the disease.

Incorporation of a Coal Company.

HARRISBURG, January 30.—The Manor Valley coal and manufacturing company, whose office will be in Pittsburg, was incorporated to day at the state department. The capital stock of the company is to be $50,000,000. The president is A. O. Tintsman, of Pittsburg, who owns four hundred and eighty of the one thousand shares.

The Black Hills Delegation.

CHICAGO, February 1.—A Deadwood special says: In response to the statement that the Black Hill delegation at Washington had requested the removal of Governor Ordway, the following telegram numerously signed by leading citizens of the Black Hills was forwarded to the chairman of the delegation and published in the local papers: The delegation from the Black Hill was not sent to Washington to make a fight on Governor Ordway, as the dispatches indicate, but to work for division and admission. In asking for the removal of the governor they not only exceeded their instructions, but misrepresent the people of Dakota.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The Democratic senators held a brief caucus to consider a resolution submitted by Senator Harris proposing the election of Neil Brown, of Tennessee, (formerly reading clerk of the house of representatives), while Colonel Slober continues to act as secretary of the senate. The resolution received the caucus endorsement and the republican half of the senate will be requested to permit its adoption by that body.

Nominations of the President.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate: William A. Armstrong, Pennsylvania ex member of congress from the Williamsport district, commissioner of Pacific railroads. United States attorneys: John S. Runnells, district of Iowa; Marsden C. Burch, District of Michigan; Hugh J. Campbell, territory of Dakota.

Several Buildings Destroyed by Fire.

IOWA CITY, Ia., February 1.—A fire at Oxford, a village sixteen miles west of this city, destroyed the Central hotel, the Dinwiddie house and the Douglass building, occupied by James Hancon, grocer, at an early hour this morning. Insurance unknown. The property was entirely destroyed.

Respite Granted.

HARRISBURG, February 1.—Governor Hoyt has granted a respite to John Coyle, who murdered Emma Myers in York county and was sentenced to be hanged on March 24th. Coyle's case has been taken to the supreme court, and it was for this reason the respite was granted until further orders.

President Arthur Entertained.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Senator Hill of Colorado, entertained President Arthur at dinner at the senator's residence last evening. The British minister and a number of senators and their wives were among the guests.

Personal.

Mr. Tennyson has written for *Macmillan's Magazine* a poem on "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade."

Rev. Dr. Bellows, the well-known minister, of New York, is so dangerously ill that his recovery is doubtful.

Eugene Cummiskey, a well-known Catholic publisher and bookseller died on Wednesday, aged 38 years.

General Halderman, the American Consul General in Siam, has been tendered by the King the decoration of the order of the White Elephant.

Among the passengers by the Amerique from Havre, which arrived at New York on Thursday, were M. Louis Rivas, secretary of the French legation, and family.

George W. Cramer, a well-known builder, died on Thursday in Troy, N. Y., aged 67 yers. He built the Ocean Beach hotel, the first large hotel erected on Coney Island.

Theophilus Parsons, lately Professor of law at Harvard college, and a son of Theophilus Parsons, the eminent chief justice of Massachusetts, died on Thursday in Cambridge.

Ex Governor Pierpont, of West Virginia, drops the Wheeling *Intelligencer* a line to say that he feels quite comfortable after reading his obituary in that and other journals.

Christina Rosetti said to an inquiring friend: "I do not write poems—they happen to me; none have happened lately." The Springfield *Republican* reminds her that she should have written "none has."

Mr. Longfellow will be seventy-five years old on Friday. The day will be observed appropriately in public schools of Indiana and of some of the other Western States, as well as at Quincy, Massachusetts.

Cyrus W. Field is said to have arranged to put nearly a million dollars into his newspaper building to be erected in New York this year. It will be sixteen stories high and will have a frontage of over five hundred feet.

Francis Springer, who was president of the Iowa Constitutional Convention in 1857, presided at a reunion of the surviving members in Des Moines the other day. Of the members of the convention of 1857, James F. Wilson, who has just been chosen United States Senator, is the youngest except one.

A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* names twenty-one millionaires who have died in that city within the last few years, leaving property worth in the aggregate $250,000,000. Among them were the elder Vanderbilt, W. B Astor, A. T. Stewart, the Goelets, James Brown, Charles Morgan, David Jones, John Lenox and Webster Wagner.

A Picnic Romance.

Up over the cloud-kissed hills came the lazily drifting clouds of white smoke from the little village that nestled so cozily in the valley below. In every tree the birds were singing their maddest, merriest lays; in every hook and corner of the moss-covered banks that stretched away from the rippling brook that glided through Pecatonica Hollow, the red ants were beginning to gather. A gay party of youths and maidens—rosy-cheeked daughters of the country—were assembled near the foot of a huge oak, whose sturdy branches and gigantic trunk had braved the storms of a century. Fairest among all the joyous party was Lurline Leary—bright eyed Lurline, with her hair of sunny gold and cheek of damask. But she is sad now. With solemn mien and averted gaze she calls from the laughing throng her schoolmate, Jennie Junebug, and whispers a few words in her left ear. Jennie turns deadly pale. "Great heavens, Lurline!" she says, in a voice choked with fear, "can it be so?"

"It is," replied the girl.

"Why, what is the matter with you two?" inquires Cleopatra Corcoran.

Lurline bends over her and says, in low, solemn tones: "The red ants have got into the sandwiches."

Thus endeth the first picnic.—*From "Summer Will Come Again," by Murat Halstead.*

Cuticura

THE CUTICURA TREATMENT, for the cure of Skin, Scalp and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, and the external use of Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the great skin cures.

SALT RHEUM.
Will McDonald, 2342 Dearborn St., Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure for salt rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally.

PSORIASIS.
H. E. Carpenter, Esq., Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years standing by the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally. The most wonderful case on record. Cure certified to before a justice of the peace and prominent citizens. All afflicted with itching and scaly diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

SKIN DISEASE.
F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures).

SKIN HUMORS.
Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully and tried everything. Permanently cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures).

CUTICURA
Remedies are for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura, a medicinal jelly, small boxes, 50 cts; large boxes, $1. Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25cts; Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15 cts; in bars for barbers and large consumers, 50 cts. Principal depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH

Sanford's Radical Cure.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Chills and Fever instantly relieved.
Choking, put id mucus is dislodged, membrane cleansed, disinfected and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored and constitutional ravages checked.
Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, &c., cured.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

LIGHTNING
Is not quicker than Collins' Voltaic Plasters in relieving pain and weakness of the Kidneys, Liver and Lungs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Malaria and Fever and Ague. Price 25 cts. Sold everywhere. v14n4

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ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Beaver and Butler are now the busy Bs.

—A few loads of ice were hauled yesterday.

—Now the snow is here how do you like it?

—W. T. Howard, of Altoona, has been nominated by the Republicans for mayor of that city.

—Brooks, the new six-cent milk man, reports that he disposes of 62 quarts of the richest milk daily.

—Alphabetically Beaver comes before Butler, therefore he should have the first chance for the governorship.

—That unpleasant visitor, the small-pox, still tarries in the city of Altoona. A new case was reported on Saturday

—District Attorney Corkhill says that "Guiteau will undoubtedly be sentenced and assuredly be executed not later than June 30."

—The cylinder of engine No. 827, Snow Shoe branch, got out of order on Monday while making the trip up the mountain and was sent to Tyrone for repairs. It is all right now.

—Mr. Isaac Mitchell fell rather violently on the ice Tuesday morning. He thought at first that he was struck by lightning, but has concluded by this time that he was not much hurt.

—Mrs. Langtry, the Jersey Lily, has received two proposals to visit America, but refused them both. However Americans will have an opportunity of seeing this fair female sometime in the future.

—Dr. Geissinger was meditating a sleigh ride to Stormstown Wednesday. He doubtless put his meditations into practice. What is the attraction which draws the handsome Doctor in that direction?

—Senator E. B. Coxe, of Luzerne county, is spoken of as a Democratic candidate for Governor, but it will be entirely useless for the unterrified to make any nomination if General Beaver it put on the track.

—It is said that A. O. Furst, Esq., in search of the *Centre Democrat* office, Wednesday, came down town and looked in the basement of the Bush House for it. Where has Mr. F. been during the past year?

—Miss Minnie, the charming daughter of Col. J. W. Wilkinson, gave one of her delightful receptions last evening. The company present was small in number and very select. Dancing, music and enjoyable conversation occupied the hours.

—A temperance convention will be held in Huntingdon on the 8th and 9th insts. Its object is to arouse the interest of the people of Huntingdon county in the cause of temperance. A similar county convention would not be inappropriate in Bellefonte.

—Perhaps the Republican County Executive Committee could not have made a better choice for representative delegates to the State Convention than Colonel James P. Coburn and James Milliken, Esq., who were selected at the meeting held yesterday.

—"Dot leedle German band" was in town Tuesday. They played in the Bush House and also in Mr. John Anderson's restaurant during the evening, making good music and attracting numerous persons to those resorts.

—Our cold water friends, the Prohibition party of Pennsylvania, are called to meet in convention at Altoona on the 22d of February for the purpose of nominating State offiers. We don't suppose, however, that the party have any hopes of electing their candidates when nominated.

—The choice of Hon. John B. Linn as senatorial delegate to the State Convention by the Republican County Executive Committee, at its meeting Tuesday, was a very happy one and reflects creditibly upon the good sense and sound judgment of that body. His presence and words will be a tower of strength in whatever course he takes.

—It is said that the board of officers, which met by command of Governor Hoyt to decide upon changes in the uniform of the State militia, have agreed to recommend the adoption of a cork hemlet, covered with dark blue cloth, with the State arms in front. The introduction of the short double-breasted frock coat is also favored. It is optional with each regiment to adopt the recommendation.

—The date of Mr. Wm. I. Marshall's lecture is fixed for February 13. His subject, "An Evening in Wonderland, or Yellowstone National Park," is at once attractive to Americans since our pride in possessing the largest national park in the world is not a little. The lecture is rendered doubly interesting and instructive through the pictorial illustrations made by the light.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Full Attendance at the Meeting—Interesting Proceedings.

The Republican County Executive Committee, in pursuance of the call of the chairman, met on Tuesday afternoon at the office of Hastings & Reeder. Notwithstanding the fact that yesterday's snow storm was the heaviest of the winter, twenty three districts were represented by the regular members of the committee.

At 2 o'clock Chairman Hastings called the committee to order, and the published official call for the meeting was read, after which the roll was called, showing the attendance as above stated.

Col. D. S. Keller offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Republican County Convention of Centre County, held September 13, 1881, unanimously adopted the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That we hereby present to the Republican voters of this commonwealth the name of Gen. James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for Governor at the next State Convention. We make this recommendation because of his gallant services as a soldier, and his eminent fitness for the office." Therefore be it

Resolved, That James Miliken, Esq., and Colonel James P. Coburn are hereby elected representative delegates to the Republican State Convention called to meet May 10, 1882.

Resolved, That Hon. John B. Linn is the choice of this convention for senatorial delegate to said convention, with power to select his own conferees.

Resolved, That the delegates this day chosen are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of General James A. Beaver for the office of Governor.

After favorable remarks on the resolutions by Benjamin Rich, Esq., M. M. Musser and others, the resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion of Dr. J. P. Glenn, of Snow Shoe, a committee was oppointed to notify General Beaver, Colonel Coburn, James Miliken, Esq., and Hon. John B. Linn of the action of the committee.

Dr. Glenn, John A. Mull and William Thompson, Jr., were appointed the committee.

During the absence of the committee Mr. John T. Fowler, the well-known lumberman of Greenwood, was introduced and proceeded to make a most excellent and stirring address.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fowler's address, the committee, which had returned, reported that General Beaver was trying a case in court and could not see the committee; that James Miliken, Esq., was not at home, and that they had with them Col. Coburn and Mr. Linn. Col. Coburn being called upon, thanked the committee for the honor of naming him for a delegate, and proceeded to deliver an exceedingly interesting address. Hon. John B. Linn and Col. D. S. Keller responded to calls from the committee with stirring addresses. After a friendly interchange of sentiment the committee, on motion of Col. R. H. Duncan, adjourned.

That sterling Republican, Samuel K. Spangler, of Miles township, drove thirty miles through the heaviest snow storm of the season to assert his love for Republican principles.

Mr. M. M. Musser, of Aaronsburg, always prompt and reliable, drove twenty-five miles through the same storm to attend to his duties as a committee man.

The following is a full list of the members of the committee who were present:

Bellefonte, N. W., Col. D. S. Keller; S. W., Maj. H. H. Benner; W. W., Col. A. Bayard.
Philipsburg, Wm. E. Irwin.
Unionville, Benjamin Rich.
Benner township, Joseph Marshall.
Burnside township, Wm. Stewart, Jr.
College township, William Thompson, Jr.
Curtin township, William Robb.
Gregg township (O. P.), R. H. Duncan.
Haines township, M. M. Musser.
Harris township, William McFarlane.
Marion township, Capt. S. H. Bennison.
Miles township, Simon Spangler.
Potter township (O. P.), B. D. Brisbin.
Potter township (N. P), W. J. Thompson.
Rush township, Jno. A. Mull.
Snow Shoe township, Dr. J. P. Glenn.
Taylor township, John T. Fowler.
Union township, B. W. Shipley.
Walker township, J. C. Zimmerman.

—Alva S. Grow, editor and proprietor of the Lock Haven *Daily Journal*, announces that his *invaluable* newspaper will contain full and concise reports of the sessions of the great Central Pennsylvania Conference, soon to meet in that city. Thoroughly impressed with the conviction that all those persons who will have any aunts, uncles or cousins in attendance on the conference will be consumed with anxiety to read the *Journal*, he *charitably* offers it to them to be addressed to any post office in the civilized world for only 25 cents, postage prepaid. Orders may be left by ministers or delegates during conference with the *Journal* reporter at Trinity M. E. church, or at the business office, No. 126 East Main street

[Communicated.]

Kunes and Delong.

LIBERTY TWP., Feb. 1, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: In last week's *Watchman* I notice that the editor of that paper has seen fit to abuse Col. D. H. Hastings, attorney of Mr. Samuel H. Kunes, because he found fault with the associate judges for refusing to grant a license to Kunes and for granting a license to Mr. Delong.

There are a few of us temperance people living in this township who agree with Col. Hastings and who do not agree with the associate judges. Two years ago the court respected the remonstrances against all licenses sent from this township and refused the applications of both Kunes and Delong. One year ago Kunes and Delong again made application for license. Their cases were held over for some time and considered, and the court again unanimously refused to grant either of them a license. The attorney employed to represent our remonstrance proved to the court by a witness under oath that during the time Delong had license he had deliberately violated the liquor law. No such charge had ever been proved or even suggested against Kunes. Both Kunes and Delong applied for license at the January court. Remonstrances were filed against both applicants. The remonstrances were severally worded exactly alike and were signed by the same parties. The charge, therefore, that Republicans prayed the court to grant Delong a license and refuse a license to Kunes is not true. When the applications came on to be heard Judge Larimer and Judge Runkle for the first time sat upon the Bench. The lawyer for the remonstrants again proved to the Court that Delong had violated the law when he had a license before. It was also proved that one of Delong's bondsmen, named W. W. Spangler, was insolvent, and as the law required two good bondsmen, it was urged that Delong had not complied with the law in that behalf and was therefore, not entitled to any license. There was not an objection raised or urged against Samuel H. Kunes. It was known to the three judges that Kunes' hotel had been a licensed house for the last forty years, with the exceptions above named; that it was recognized as the hotel of that neighborhood; that during all the time Samuel H. Kunes had a license he had never violated the law. It was also known to the court that while Kunes was a man not given to drinking himself, that unfortunately the other applicant was a little too good a customer at his own bar.

This information the judges had when they heard the two applications. When they came to be considered, his Honor Judge Orvis, refused to grant a license to either of them. But much to the surprise of everybody, the two associates overruled Judge Orvis as to Delong and granted him a license over the head of Judge Orvis. This was done within six hours after they sat for the first time upon the bench of Centre county. They refused Kunes, but they overruled the Judge who had sat upon the bench more *years* than they had *hours*. They rewarded the man whom it had been proved had violated the law when he had a license before, whose bond was not good and who was too much his own best customer. Why did the associates do this? Was it because the associate judges are Democrats, because Mr. Delong is a Democrat or because Mr. Kunes is a Republican? Was it carrying out a bargain made before the election? In my communication next week we will see. LIBERTY.

A Portentous Day.

Thursday was the ever-important 2d of February, a day looked forward to with anxiety by all persons, especially the superstitious. It marks the feast of purification, a festival celebration in honor of the Virgin Mary. It is also called Candlemas day, from the great number of lights used on that occasion on the altars of the church. It is also "Ground Hog Day," according to an ancient tradition which is so well known that it is unnecessary to repeat here. On that day we will know something more definite about the weather than goose-bone prophecy and will be able to see as far into a millstone as it is possible to see. "If ye ground hog cometh out of its habitation in ye ground and seeth its shadow by light of ye sun, it will return to its said inhabitation, and ye weather will be cold and stormy for ye next six week; but if ye little animal seeth not its reflection or shadow, it will return to its winter quarters no more, and fine weather will be ye consequence."

—A generous surprise donation to Rev. J. Benson Akers and family, from their friends at Spring Mills, a few days ago, was a green spot in the life of that reverend gentleman. The donors have the most grateful appreciation and hearty thanks of the recipients.

The Musical Prodigy.

A correspondent at Pleasant Gap sends us an interesting communication concerning "Blind Charley," who has been delighting the people of that vicinity with exhibitions of his musical skill during the past few weeks. "Blind Charley," who is also known as Prof. Johnson, says our correspondent, though blind from childhood, is the most wonderful master of music known, far surpassing the world-renowned "Blind Tom" in his remarkable achievements, executing correctly five different melodies at one time, each in a different key; performs on two organs at the same time (in three different positions), treading both organs himself, executing as many as three distinct melodies at one time in this way. He produces excellent music on a set of old horse shoes. He imitates perfectly, on either organ or piano, the "Storm at Sea," and "The Battle of Manassa," and by his wonderful power of memory and reproduction is able to imitate almost any tone or voice. He invites musicians to play test pieces, and immediately reproduces them, and also plays music of his own production. The correspondent concludes with the announcement that "Blind Charley" will give a concert at Pleasant Gap this (Thursday) evening for the benefit of M. E. church, of that place, and at Valentines' Forge on Friday evening.

Worthy Master Rhone.

The following compliment from the *Farmer's Friend* to Worthy Master Rhone will explain itself and is a just tribute to that popular gentleman:

His Excellency, Governor Hoyt, has requested Worthy Master Rhone, of the State Grange, to represent Pennsylvania in the approaching meeting of the National Agricultural Convention and meeting of the American Agricultural Association. The meetings will be held in the Grand Central Hotel, New York city, February 1st, 2d and 3d, and will be attended by representative agriculturists from all the States.

While the Governor has justly honored a worthy citizen and the esteemed head of a large organization, by this unsolicited appointment, which carries with it no fee or reward, he has at the same time honored himself in passing by the lovers of fast horses and gentleman of leisure, and sending as a representative of the Keystone State a hard-working, practical farmer."

Report of Grand Jury.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Centre county:

We the Grand Inquest would respectfully report that we have passed upon all bills presented. We would also further report that we have examined the public buildings and find that the jail needs some repairs; the most important are the spouting on the south side of the prisoner's apartment, the outside wall of one of the cells which was torn out over three months ago; the waste water pipe in one of the cells was found to leak, and water was found in the cellar. The different offices in the Court House were found to be in good condition. We would recommend that a desk be provided for the Recorder's office. We would further recommend that something be done to improve the appearance in and about the water closets connected with the Court House. Also that a fence be erected around the vacant space between the Court House and jail, and that the ground be planted with shade trees. Respectfully submitted by the foreman. ROBERT LLOYD.

Business of the court finished; jurors drawn for the second week were discharged Wednesday afternoon.

Important Railroad News.

We have been informed by a gentleman in a position to know that H. T. Harvey, Esq., attorney for the Pennsylvania Western Railroad Co., has finally secured the right of way for the contemplated road to the Beech Creek coal fields from a point near the town of Beech Creek to a point on the Moshannon, a distance of about thirty miles.

Our informant says that Mr. Harvey went to Bellefonte on Monday and paid the last claim for damages assessed by the viewers; that he paid the sum of $1000 to the Snow Shoe Coal Company alone. As to the line of the road east of Beech Creek we have no information, and our readers must draw their own inferences from what has been said and done in the past.

Including the Trullinger lands, Mr. Harvey has purchased about 18,000 acres of coal lands of Beech Creek and Snow Shoe for the Midland Mining Company.—*Lock Haven Journal.*

—Messrs. W. A. Calderwood, W. J. Carstetter and John O. Rosser, three of the striking employes of R. Mann & Son's Mill Hall axe works, have prepared a lengthy but very straightforward and manly communication in reply to that of R. Mann & Sons, recently published in these columns. If it were not so long we would give space to it, that all parties might be heard.

An Iowa Indian Jockey.

The first horse race in this state occurred just twenty-five years ago between a white man named E. J. Kuhn and an Indian belonging to the the numerous camps of red men in this state. Kuhn put up $25 in gold, and if Mr Indian would cover it he would let his horse run. This was arranged, and 350 yards Aagreed upon as the distance. naked savage was then bound to a pony, with each wrist encircled with rattle boxes of ingenious device. Everything being in readiness, word was given, and away they went, the Indian in the lead. When they had passed about half the distance Kuhn thought he would show how easily he could pass. As Kuhn urged his horse alongside the savage let forth an unearthy yell and at the same time flourishing whip and rattles in the eye of the white man's horse, causing the affrighted animal to wheel and run in the opposite direction, leaving to the savage a free field and no favor.

THE clock struck eleven. Myrtle and Billy were standing in the hallway, her arms twined about him in the ecstasy of love. 'And you will love me always Billy?' Myrtle said, softly. 'Yes, my precious one, forever and ever.' 'And when shall we be married?' came in low, dulcet tones from the girl, as her head nestled confidingly above his liver-pad. Now was Colonel Billy's longed-for opportunity. Two years before, Myrtle had laughed a merry, heartless laugh when he had seated himself in a pie at a picnic. Drawing himself up proudly, he said, while a lemon-like smile flitted over his clear-cut features, 'Ye , I will marry you, Myrtle.' 'But when?' pleaded the girl. 'When the Washington monument is completed,' he answered; and with a hollow, mocking laugh he fled into the darkness, leaving her in the front hall, alone and desolate.

—Much to the surprise and regret of his colleagues and subordinates, says the Williamsport *Sun and Banner*, Colonel A. H. Stead, the efficient commander of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. of Pa., forwarded his resignation to the Adjutant General's office at Harrisburg on Saturday evening.

—Dr. Fowler delivered his lecture on "Great Deeds of Great Men" in the Opera House at Altoona on Saturday night. The Doctor has lectured in Bellefonte, and is a gentleman of much ability and eloquence.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth streets, New York, died on Monday morning.

—There is a rumor that a party of strikers from R. Mann & Son's axe factory propose leasing a factory in Lock Haven.

—It is said that there are two genuine cases of small pox at Houtzdale, Clearfield county.

Truth Attested.

Some Important Statements of Well-Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the *fac-simile* signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

PHILIPSCURG, N. J., June 18, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co:

GENTLEMEN—I have been afflicted with kidney troubles for years, and in October last it culminated in Bright's Disease. I was confined to my bed for several months, and had given up all hope or desire to recover, when I began the use of your Remedy. It gave me immediate relief, and I am now and have been since the 1st of April, constantly engaged at my business, which I owe to your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The doctors all thought I was going to die, and when I improved so fast, several of the neighbors called in wonder to see me, and many of my friends are using your remedies.

Jno. L. Heckman

Commander of Heckman's Star Brigade of New Jersey.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1881.

W. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Having received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit, I can cordially recommend it to others.

Kendrick

(D.D., Professor of Greek in the Rochester University and New Testament reviser).

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay. 13-48-3ys

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Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Monday, Dec. 19, 1881:

WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 58 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 40 a m
" " Jersey Shore		9 09 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		11 05 a m
" arr at Erie		7 45 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		8 00 a m
" " Harrisburg		12 15 p m
" arr. at Williamsport		3 25 p m
" " Lock Haven		4 20 p m
" " Renovo		5 45 p m
" " Kane		10 05 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 20 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 05 p m
" " Williamsport		7 10 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 10 p m
EASTWARD.		
LOCK HAVEN EXP. leaves L. H.		7 50 a m
" " Williamsport		05 a m
arr at Harrisburg		12 55 p m
" Philadelphia		5 15 p m
ADY EXP. leaves Kane		6 00 a m
" " Renovo		10 05 a m
" " Lock Haven		11 15 a m
" " Williamsport		12 15 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 30 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 05 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11 35 a m
" " Renovo		9 00 p m
" " Lock Haven		10 10 p m
" " Williamsport		11 30 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 00 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 15 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 15 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains

ROBT. NEILSON, Gen'l Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table Jan. 23, 1882.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A.M.	Mail P.M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	4 05
Flemington	5 29	4 10
Mill Hall	5 32	4 14
Beech Creek	5 43	4 26
Eagleville	5 47	4 31
Howard	5 56	4 41
Mount Eagle	6 03	4 49
Curtin	6 08	4 54
Milesburg	6 15	5 04
Bellefonte	6 25	5 14
Milesburg	6 35	5 24
Snow Shoe Int.	6 38	5 27
Unionville	6 45	5 37
Julian	6 59	5 48
Martha	7 10	5 58
Port Matilda	7 18	6 07
Hannah	7 28	6 15
Fowler	7 30	6 17
Bald Eagle	7 40	6 29
Vail	7 45	6 34
Arrive at Tyrone	7 55	6 44
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 30	8 30
East Tyrone	7 37	8 37
Vail	7 40	8 40
Bald Eagle	7 45	8 45
Hannah	7 57	8 50
Port Matilda	8 05	9 00
Martha	8 13	9 13
Julian	8 23	9 26
Unionville	8 33	9 37
Snow Shoe Int.	8 42	9 47
Milesburg	8 45	9 50
Bellefonte	8 55	10 00
Milesburg	9 05	10 10
Curtin	9 15	10 20
Mount Eagle	9 19	10 25
Howard	9 26	10 35
Eagleville	9 36	10 45
Beech Creek	9 40	10 50
Mill Hall	9 52	11 02
Flemington	9 55	11 05
Arrive at Lock Haven	10 00	11 10

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Jan. 23, 1882.

Leaves Snow Shoe 5.00 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 6.55 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 9.12 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.00 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.30 p. m., arrives Bellefonte 4.10 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.45 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 7.25 p. m.

S. S. BLAIR, *General Sup't*

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—Sleighing is reported fine at Snow Shoe.

—Stores do not open up business very early in Bellefonte.

—Strange as it may seem, Lock Haven has no town clock.

—The time for township and borough elections is approaching.

—Finley Johnston was in town Thursday, shaking hands with everybody.

—Valentines are on display; as usual, those of the comic kind are especially numerous.

—Hon. E. C. Humes, Bellefonte, stopped at the Girard Hotel, Philadelphia, on Thursday.

—The snow disappeared at a rapid rate Thursday. Old Sol's beams were somewhat too warm.

—There are encouraging signs that the very poor sleighing will be patched up by the snow now coming gently down.

—The 14th of this month is St. Valentine day, but we have not yet seen any valentines for sale in the stores of this place.

—Patrick Kelley, an inmate of the poor house, died at that institution Friday at 5 o'clock a. m. He was a very estimable old man.

—Eggs continue to demand an 'eggs-traordinary' price in this market, and are about as scarce as the teeth of the bipeds that lay them.

—Money gives people trouble in Bellefonte as well as elswhere. Printers are, fortunately, exempt from all such disagreeable incumbrances.

—The heavy snow storm did not have the effect of delaying any of the trains arriving in this place. Indeed, they seem to have been more prompt than usual.

—The "Renovo Notes" in the Lock Haven *Daily Journal* report that Miss Lizzie Weaver, daughter of ex-Representative James F. Weaver, of Centre county, is paying a visit to her friends and acquaintances in that place.

—The revival meetings are still in progress in the M. E. church with results sufficiently encouraging to continue them a few nights longer. The success which this branch of the Master's vinyard has met with is quite remarkable.

—There is a letter in the Altoona postoffice addressed to Robert Jacobs, Centre county, Pa. We don't know what the letter is kept there for; whatever the postmaster of that city don't know, he certainly *does* know that it is not Centre county.

—Is the cream that rises on the milk furnished by Mr. S. Brooks of the same rich color as the steed which hauls his wagon? We believe Samivel drives that animile as an advertisement. It looks like a tempting mixture of peaches and cream.

—A new agony is for young ladies to buy a thirty-six cent tambourine, print a sun-flower in one corner of it and a pond lily in another, and hang it upon the wall as a decoration. This signifies: "Art and music have joined hands, let 'em jingle."—Williamsport *Sun and Banner*.

—A Williamsport girl has applied to Barnum, Baily & Hutchinson, proprietors of the great circus, to travel with that institution next summer as the "handsomest woman." The idea! The Bellefonte girls can take the cake over those in Williamsport any time, only they have no ambition to travel with a circus.

—Mr. William Reasner, the brakeman whose hand was so severely injured recently while coupling cars at Snow Shoe, is getting along as well as is to be expected. We regret to learn, however, that it was found necessary to amputate his injured hand, and the operation was performed Thursday by Drs. Harris and Thompson.

—During a terrible gale out West the other day a girl with a cartwheel hat was caught up by the wind, and after being carried over three houses and a ten acre lot, was dropped into a river and drowned. We copy the above merely to serve as a warning to Bellefonte girls, although much of the force of the warning is destroyed by the fact that there is no body of water larger than a mill pond in this locality.

—We have received a copy of the "Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind." The institution has over one hundred pupils from all parts of the State in attendance, but from a hasty examination of the names we did not perceive that any of them are from Centre county. His excellency, Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of the State, is a patron of the institution.

The Demon in the Sky.

Those versed in the delightful science of astronomy tell us that one of the most interesting sights in the sky, and can be viewed without a telescope, is the variation in the light of the star Algol, the Arabic name of which means the demon. It is sometimes called the Winking Demon This wonderful star is now in a good position for observation, being nearly overhead at nightfall. It is the brightest of the little cluster called the Head of Medusa, which, according to the old Fable, Perseus carries in his hand as he rushes to the rescue of Andromeda. For a little over two days and a half Algol shines as a star of the second magnitude. Then its light begins to fade, and in about two hours and a third it sinks to the fourth magnitude, glimmering so feebly that a casual observer would be unable to distinguish it from the other faint stars in its neighborhood Thus it remains for fifteen minutes, and then to brighten again, and, in the same time that it occupied in growing dim, attains its former brilliancy.

The time from one minimum to another is two days, twenty hours and nearly forty-nine seconds. Algol gave its least light on Wednesday evening at about 6:45 o'clock.

There will not be another minimum visible in this longitude early in the evening until February 18, at 8.24.

The fact that a star thus brightens and grows dim at regular intervals is in itself wonderful, but it appears all the more wonderful when we are told that Algol is a sun, probably larger than our sun, having an enormous dark body revolving around it at a tremendous speed. Some astronomers think that this mysterious body will fall into the star, producing an outburst of light and heat that would be fatal to any living being that might exist within millions of miles of that distant sun. Such a catastrophe would be visible to us in the splendor of the star.

Mutilated Silver Coin.

Many of our business men and perhaps some farmers have an accumulation of mutilated silver coin on hand which they cannot use. Such persons are notified that the superintendent of the Philadelphia mint on Friday notified the public that mutilated and uncurrent United States silver coin of standard fines will be purchased at the rate of one dollar per ounce, Troy weight, when presented in sums of three dollars and upwards. Coins can be forwarded by registered mail, or by express, charges prepaid, and the value will be returned at the seller's risk, and expense, by express, registered mail, check or draft. Persons sending full weight, United States subsidiary silver coins would receive at the rate authorized eighty cents per dollar of their face value, but for mutilated coins of a less amount, proportioned to the deficiency in legal weight. At rates paid mutilated silver coins will be worth at the mints per ounce, Troy, one dollar per ounce, avoirdupois about ninety-one cents per dollar face value, approximated seventy to seventy-six cents.

Why Come They Hither?

If our friends in Williamsport cannot send a better class of visitors to this county than those mentioned below they had better cease their attempts. The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* refers to them as follows: "Two female tramps arrived in the city this morning, from Bradford, on their way to Philipsburg, Centre county. One of them had a six months old child in her arms. The overseers of the poor furnished them with railroad tickets to Lock Haven. Their trip from Bradford to this city was partly by rail and partly afoot. They said they were married, and that their husbands had deserted them."

Y. M. C. A. Conference.

The following from Monday's Altoona *Tribune* will be interesting to the members of the Bellefonte Y. M. Christian Association A conference of delegates from the associations of the Altoona district of the Y. M. C. A. of the state, will be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christion association at Hollidaysburg on Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m. The associations composing this district are those at Conemaugh, Hollidaysburg, Tyrone, Philipsburg, Houtzdale and Altoona. State Secretary Taggart will be present.

—Clearfield county papers seem to allude to one another in very uncomplimentary terms. "Snipe" and kindred terms are common pass words between them. A little high-toned Centre county journalism would be an improvement.

—The sleighing at present is excellent. We regretted, however, to see so many possessed of so little common sense and respect for the Sabbath as to spend all of that day in the pursuit of this amusement.

Skating Under Difficulties.

The facts have just leaked out regarding a skating adventure of two young ladies of this place one night last week. They were sisters—the Misses—oh, we will not mention names; but, suffice to say, daughters of a prominent editor and politician of this place. Assured that the skating on Planing Mill pond was first-class, they resolved to repair thither as soon as the radiant moon should shed its refulgent light on that skatorial resort. They repaired, escorted by a half-dozen young gentlemen and an equal number of hot bricks. The bricks were carried carefully—until the entire party happened to fall down in the snow, when the rays of heat which they (the bricks) emitted threatened to melt the snow for miles around. They gathered themselves up and at last reached the pond. The expressions regarding the pleasures they experienced while skimming over the glassy surface, were, as Emerson would say, of the superlative kind. No other difficulties were experienced until the party began the homeward journey. It would be useless to attempt to enumerate the number of times they fell into huge snow drifts; washed one another's faces with snow, and indulged in similar festive demonstrations; but it was a late hour when they reached their respective abodes, satisfied with their night's fun. The maidens in question have concluded, we understand, not to carry hot bricks along on future expeditions of this nature.

A Double Wedding at Altoona.

On Thursday last Altoona was the scene of an elegant double wedding, in which all the principal parties are well known in or directly from Centre county. They were Mr. Love and Miss Lizzie Long, who are now Mr. and Mrs. Love; and Mr. Hoover and Miss Downing, who now rejoice to be called Mr. and Mrs. Hoover. Many who have read the names will at once recognize the identity of the parties. Mr. Love, the first mentioned groom, was at one time connected with Valentines' stores in this place. His exact locality and busness connections, at present, we are not able to give. We are assurred by those acquainted with the lady whom he has secured as a partner for life that she is a most estimable person, well worthy a noble husband. She is, we believe, from this place. Mr. Hoover, the last mentioned groom, has for a long time lived on the farm of Mr. Olewine, only a short distance from town, and is a moral, estimable young man. His bride was Miss Downing, daughter of Mr. George Downing, the proprietor of a restaurant on Allegheny street of this place. They are now enjoying extended wedding tours. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover will doubtless return to this county to reside.

It Started up Suddenly.

A countryman who visited Lawrence Brown's coal yard last Saturday for about a half ton of coal met with a funny experience when attempting to start on his journey homeward. He was sitting on his sled to which two strong horses were attached. The driver tried to start the animals, but all their tugging and pulling at the vehicle would not move it an inch. Then he jumped off and tried a gentle persuader to them, somewhat amazed at the inability of his steeds to pull such a light load. At last it started and with a suddenness that sent the horses off at lightning speed and almost jerked the driver into the middle of next week. As he struggled to regain his position on the cart he realized that his sled had stood so long on one spot that it had become firmly frozen to *terra firma*.

—It has occurred to us that the clerks in the stores of Bellefonte are not more attentive to the wants of customers than they should be. In some places it is only necessary for a customer to enter a store to have a half-dozen clerks rush forward to attend to his demands; but in Bellefonte it is oftner the case that the clerks are half asleep, and must go through a process of waking up, before they are aroused to their duty.

—An exchange advises its readers to breathe through the nose and they will be able to endure more exertion We do breathe through our nose, and find it particularly pleasant when we bring up a bucket of bituminous coal from the cellar and then use a fine white cambric handkerchief on that appendage. We discover that about one-half of the dust from the coal has entered our nose and in this manner can soil about a half-dozen handkerchiefs each day. We are quite sure that there is nothing equal to the happy and salutary habit of breathing through the nose.

—Revival meetings were begun in the Boiling Springs appointment of the M. E. church on Sunday. They promise very encouraging results.

Sleighing Thursday Night.

The large number of sleighs and sleds that passed through town while the snow was melting so fast Thursday resulted in almost entirely destroying that amusement in town, but on the country roads it was excellent, and the number of sleighs, pulled by handsome single flyers and double teams, that "skimmed" over the crusted snow was never exceeded before in this vicinity. There were merry sled loads in large numbers, but the single sleighs containing only a gentleman and his favorite lady friend that succeeded one another, with their merry jingle of bells, were almost countless.

A nice feature about the sleighing was that the atmosphere was comparatively pleasant, indeed almost two moderate for heavy robes. A fellow in a comfortable sleigh, with a pretty 120-pound girl by his side, was able to enjoy exquisite bliss and perfect comfort. It is true the moon was very full and bright and where there were so many persons passing caution was necessary in regard to the kisses and other loving actions that take place under the buffalo robes yet there were frequent occasions when the moon was entirely clouded, making it just dark enough.

About Gossips.

There is a young man in the vicinity State College who recently heard some of the proceedings of an Old Maid's Society which has existed for time immemorial in that region. The impression which the exercises made upon his mind are partially expressed by the following sentiments: "They say that silence is a fine jewel for a woman, but it it very little worn. Are women's tongues like lambs' tails—always wagging? It is said that foxes are all tail and women all tongue? Was that old prayer a needful one: From big guns and women's tongues deliver us." What he heard and what he saw awakened many other sentiments of equal severity, but which, for the sake of the ladies in question, we desist from giving at this time. Those who desire to hear the concluding remarks may consult F. W. B.

Effect of Tobacco.

A somewhat curious story comes from Mahonoy City: Three men—Geiger, Moyer and Rowbotham—used tobacco extensively. Geiger determined to stop the use of the weed. At that time Geiger and Moyer both weighed 162 pounds and Rowbotham 211. Soon after Moyer also determined to desist from the use of tobacco Rowbotham continuing its use. At the expiration of a certain time the three men were weighed with the following remarkable result: Rowbotham 168, Moyer 185, Geiger 202! The story is said to be entirely authentic.

—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to a lecture on "Sunday Laws, Past and Present," delivered by Rev. A. H. Lewis, A. M., in the Hall of Philosophy, at Chautauqua, a copy of which is lying on our table. We are not prepared to entirely agree with the reverend gentleman in his conclusions, but the lecture certainly contains much learning on the subject of legislation as applicable to the Sabbath question, and is worthy of careful attention. Copies may be procured by addressing the American Sabbath Tract Society, Alfred Centre, N. Y., or Rev. A. H. Lewis, Plainfield, N. J.

—That comical individual, Josh Billings, lectured in Tyrone a short time ago and apparently pleased his audience. The *Herald* refers to him as follows: "As a quaint, blunt humorist, Mr. Shaw has few if any equals in the world of literature, and needs to be heard but once to draw a full house every time. Hardly a sentence of his droll, New England humor failed to elicit roars of laughter and applause. What he lacks in beauty, he makes up in brains and culture, and his appearance here demonstrates that Tyrone appreciates a good lecture when the opportunity is presented."

—Five gentlemen sat in a certain room recently engaged in earnest discussion on topics of vast importance to the affairs of the borough. They cautioned us not to publish the substance of their remarks, which caution we shall observe, but in revenge shall give their names. They were Messrs. Green, Zellers, Shaeffer, Rhone and Miller—a quintette as respectable as any to be found within a radius of over a hundred miles—and they constituted what could be collected together of the Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

—Somebody in Howard, Centre county, enclosed a sum of money to the Altoona *Tribune* for a renewal of subscription and neglected to send his name along with it. As the *Tribune* has other subscribers in that borough it is at loss to know who the money is from.

Bathing for Health.

The scribe of the *Altoona Tribune* comments in the following manner On the mania for an early morning bath, which influences many persons. It will apply equally well to several persons in Bellefonte. However, we advise our friends who are in delicate health and who contemplate a plunge in the water before breakfast to follow the example of the scribe, defering the bath until July, rather than that of his robust friend. Those in sound health may obey their own inclinations. The *Tribune* says:

A friend informed us the other day that he had been in rather delicate health once whereupon he undertook to cure himself by indulging in a cold bath every morning before breakfast. He found this sort of medicine to work like a charm, and is now the possessor of a sound mind in a sound body. No doubt a plan of this sort faithfully adhered to will work wonders, and we cordially commend it to such of our readers as are not enjoying first-class health. We mean to try it a so, though owing to certain circumstances not necessary to mention it will probably be about the middle of July before we get fairly under way. In the meantime we shall be glad to know of more experiences.

Military Officers Entertained in Johnstown.

The Altoona *Tribune* has the following account of a military entertainment in Johnstown on Saturday evening in which some prominent Bellefonte parties participated: "General James A. Beaver, and Lieutenant Colonel Hastings, of Bellefonte, Colonel Theodore Burchfield and Adjutant Wm. Sargent, Jr., of this city, Captain S. W. Davis, of Ebensburg, and other officers of the National Guard visited Johnstown on Saturday evening to participate in the entertainment given by the Johnstown city guard at Union hall that evening. The visitors took supper with the members of the city guard in Union hall and afterward General Beaver made a short address. The colonel and adjutant returned home the same night and express themselves very cordially in regard to the treatment received from their Johnstown friends. General Beaver and Colonel Hastings went to Pittsburgh from Johnstown after the entertainment was over."

Accident at Snow Shoe.

'Squire D. H. Yeager, of Snow Shoe, met with a very unfortunate accident on Friday of last week, the particulars of which have just come to our knowledge. He fell from a railway car on which he was standing, striking his head on the rail and cutting a deep gash in it. For several days it was thought that death would ensue, but through the administration of Dr. Glenn he is now growing better. We hope to hear of his ultimate recovery.

—From the *Watchman*: Mrs. Mary A. Schreyer, widow of the late William A. Schreyer, of this place, whose death in Williamsport was recently recorded, has been appointed to a clerkship in the furniture store in which her husband had been employed. Mrs. S. understands the funiture business well and will make an excellent sales-lady. Owing to this arrangement she will continue to reside in Williamsport."

—"Duty" was the subject chosen by J. Willard Miller for consideration at the Young Men's Christian Association at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. He treated the subject in a very able and interesting style, and we feel sure that the large audience present will agree with us that it was at once the most entertaining and edifying meeting held in connection with the Association for a long time.

—We have received intelligence of the marriage of a young lady well known to Bellefonte social circles. We refer to Miss Franc E. Ardell, of Blood's Station, N. Y. who has frequently visited at the home of her uncle, Mr. John Ardell, of this place. The groom is Mr. William T. Slattery, a highly respectable gentleman of Cohocton, N. Y. They have the best wishes of numerous friends.

—We are glad to learn that Mr. Charles Glenn has almost recovered from the very severe attack of neuralgia from which he has been suffering. The disease seems to have settled in his upper lip, which has swollen to enormous dimensions. He will soon occupy his car again, which will be good news to his customers and a pleasant change to himself.

—The street parade of J. W. Baird's Mammoth Minstrels, Zouave Cadets and brass band is said to be very attractive. The cadets execute their military drills, and Major Thomas, the military marvel, gives his wonderful musket exercises in the open street. Watch for them on the day of the performance.

—The lecture by Mr. Wm. J. Marshall, next Monday night, will be on a subject regarding which all persons should be well informed. The Yellowstone National Park is one of the most remarkable natural formations in the world.

Personal.

Mr. George W. Weaver, who is engaged in a coaling in Wilcox, Elk county, paid us a pleasant visit on Monday morning. His home is in Snow Shoe.

We regret to learn of the illness of Mr. George Burnside, of this place. His brother, Mr. William Burnside, is filling his position at the car works during his illness.

We have thus far neglected to record the arrival home of Mrs. Thomas Reynolds and daughter, Miss Jennie, who have spent most of the past winter at the Girard Hotel, Philadelphia.

Mr. Richard Comley paid us a visit on Monday morning. He is a sensible gentleman and has very pronounced and independent views on political questions. His home is at Pleasant Gap.

—The particular kind of slippery walking which now prevails is the most disagreeable that can be imagined. The pavements are not a glare of ice, but a ridge of firmly trodden snow extends through the centre, and the pedestrian is never certain in what direction his feet will slip until the fatal moment arrives. It is just possible that he may slide gracefully against some door step, and it is equally probable that his course may be in another direction and he may bring up in the middle of the street. Then quite frequently both feet take a notion to go in opposite directions. Their owner will take a seat astride the ridge, much as if he was riding horseback. The effect on the entire body, falling thus unexpectedly, can be better imagined than described, and is worth a trial to those who have never experienced it. Writers who have recorded great downfalls of all kinds have never been able to discover anything graceful in this particular mode of descent. The leap of a bull-frog is aesthetic in comparison. The two modes of falling first described can be conducted with perfect safety to life and limb if nothing larger than a marble door step or the trunk of a tree is in the way, but the last has seldom been known to be accomplished without serious consequences to the performer.

—Baird's Famous New Orleans Minstrels arrived in town on a special car Monday a. m. The street parade took place at noon, and was fine. The band is one of the best that has visited Bellefonte for a long time. The cadets went through so many military evolutions as to fairly turn the heads of the Court House ring, who viewed the spectacle from the spacious corridor of that structure.

—The Gainsborough hat is so named from Mrs. Gains who is now endeavoring to establish a claim to the land on which New Orleans is built. When she owns the entire city she purposes to change its name to Gainsborough. Ladies who wear this style of hat are supposed to heartily sympathise with Mrs. Gains and the justice of her claims.

—The revival meetings in the M. E. church of this place will be continued during the present week. A large number of penitents went forward last evening, among whom were several young men. The prospects for further and grander results are growing very bright.

—We occasionally see a load of ice being hauled through the streets. It is evident that the crop is plentiful, though very poor in quality.

MARRIED.

KATHERMAN—HOUTZ—At the residence of L. J. Herring, near Penn Hall, January 26, 1882, by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. Arboe L. Katherman, telegraph porator at Mifflinburg, and Miss Alma M. Houtz, of the same place.

NEFF—SHOPE—At the residence of the bride's parents, January 26, 1882, by Rev. J. J. Lohr, Mr. William T. Neff and Miss Mary E. Shope, both of Roland, Centre county.

FRAZIER—COBLE—At Houserville, Jan. 19th, 1882, by Rev. J. J. Lohr, Mr. J. D. Frazier, of Pleasant Gap, and Miss Sarah A. Coble, of Houserville.

WOLFORD—TAYLOR—On the 27th of December, by the Rev. J. Zeigler, at his residence, Thomas Wolford to Mina M. Taylor, both of Centre county.

HALL—HUTTON—On Jan. 17th, by Rev. J Zeigler, at the residence of the bride's father in Union twp., John G. Hall and Minerva J. Hutton, both of Centre county.

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Feb. 6, 1882.

Wheat, old	$1 30
" new	1 30
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, ear	75
Corn, shelled, old	75
Oats	50
Cloverseed	5 50@6 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 50
Flour, wholesale	7 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	9 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$
Nova Scotia ground, per ton	

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh butter per pound	30
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	17
Bacon	16
Lard per pound	10
Eggs per doz	25
Potatoes per bushel, new	1 20
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	35@50
Dried sweet corn per pound	10